



INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS

PROPOSED LAW FOR INSURANCE INSTEAD OF PENSIONS.

W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Makes Appeal for the Proposed Law.

The administration proposes legislation providing insurance for soldiers and sailors engaged in the war as indemnity against death and disability. It is proposed that the insurance will run up to \$10,000 to be based on services and size of his family, etc. Secretary of Treasury W. G. McAdoo has sent out the following argument in favor of such a law.

The number of claims for exemption from military duty under the draft law has caused a painful impression in many quarters, but after all, does not the fact that no provision has yet been made by the Government for the support of the wives and children, mothers or fathers of the men who have been drafted explain many of these claims for exemption?

Under the draft law the Government has the power to require every able-bodied man between 21 and 31 years of age to perform military duty. Thousands of the drafted men are wage-earners who married years ago and are the sole support of dependent families. So long as the Government has made no provision for the care of these dependents, it is natural that such drafted men should seek to protect their loved ones by staying at home. I am sure that if the Congress should promptly enact the pending war insurance bill, which makes definite allowances for the support of the dependent wives and children, fathers or mothers, of our soldiers and sailors, claims for exemption on that score will cease. This is an imperative duty of the Government. We cannot deprive helpless women and children of the support of the wage-earner by forcing him into the military service of the country unless the Government substitutes itself as their support.

Imagine the emotions of the man who is called into the military service of his country with full knowledge that his loved ones are left without means of support and may be reduced to want unless the charity of the community in which they live comes to their relief. It would be nothing less than a crime for a rich and just Government to treat its fighting men so heartlessly and to subject their dependent wives and children, who are unable to fight, to greater suffering than if they could fight.

The morale of an army is as essential to its effective fighting power as guns, ammunition and other instrumentalities of war. Of equal importance is the morale of the civil population which must support the armies in the field. We cannot have this essential morale unless the Nation comforts the men in the ranks with the knowledge that everything possible will be done for them and their families, and renders to the civil population at home the assistance which will make it most effective in upholding the Government and the fighting forces.

The purpose of the war insurance bill now pending in the Congress is to secure the future of America's soldiers and sailors by insuring their lives and providing adequate compensations and indemnities for loss of life and total or partial permanent disability; also to protect their families against poverty and want by providing them with sufficient means of support during the absence of the men at the front.

The nation, having been forced to resort to the draft in order to create quickly an army to save the country, is under a higher obligation to do these things for its fighting forces than if a volunteer army only was created. This great and rich Republic cannot afford to do less, and it must do what is proposed in a spirit of gratitude and not as charity. Every soldier and sailor who serves his country in this war will earn everything the proposed war insurance bill provides: to be a beneficiary of the proposed law will be a badge of honor.

When we draft the wage-earner, we call not only him but the entire family to the flag; the sacrifice entailed is not divisible. The wife and children, the mother, the father, are all involved in the sacrifice—they directly share the burden of defense. They suffer just as much as the soldier, but in a different way, and the Nation must generously discharge as a proud privilege the duty of maintaining them until the soldiers and sailors return from the war and resume the responsibility.

We have drawn the sword to vindicate America's violated rights, to restore peace and justice, and to secure the progress of civilization. We cannot permit our soldiers, while they hold the front, to be stabbed in the back by uncertainty as to what is being done for their loved ones at home. Our tomorrows are in their hands—theirs in ours. The national conscience will not permit America's soldiers and their dependents to go unprotected with everything that a just, generous and noble people can do to compensate them for the sufferings and sacrifices they make to serve their country.

Aside from the care and protection of their dependents while the soldier

is alive, the proposed war insurance act provides for definite compensation for his dependents in case of death, for definite and adequate indemnities in case of total or partial disability, and for re-education of the maimed and disabled man, so that he may take up a new occupation and make himself a useful member of society. We must restore their efficiency and adjust their still available faculties and functions to suitable trades and vocations, which the injuries of the battlefield have not wholly destroyed. The heavy depletions in man-power resulting from this conflict, which is without precedent in history or imagination, will place new and greater values upon all forms and degrees of human energy, and demand as a first duty of intelligent government that every remaining useful sense and limb of the blind and crippled shall be reclaimed under the benevolent processes of education and reappplied to economic uses for the benefit of society. The millions we shall be called upon to spend to support the dependents of the soldiers while they are in the fighting-line, for indemnities and for re-education of the crippled, are in the last analysis investments of the best sort; they are sums of capital advanced by the Nation to promote utility, self-respect and economic development. More than all, they are essentially humanitarian, and in the highest sense a discharge by the Government of an essential duty to society.

Military service is now obligatory; those who imperil themselves have no election. The insurance companies do not and cannot permit this fact to affect their calculations. They must protect themselves by charging premiums so high that they are secured against loss no matter how severe the rate of mortality may be. Consequently, the very men who are called into the service because their physical condition is of the best and who as civilians would for that reason be able to secure the most favorable insurance rate in peace time, are denied as soldiers the necessary life insurance to enable them to protect their families and dependents. The tremendous rates charged by private insurance companies to protect them against the extra-hazardous risks of war put insurance entirely beyond the reach of the conscript soldier.

Military necessity has, therefore subjected the most fit subjects for insurance to an insurmountable discrimination unless the Government itself supplies insurance at cost and upon a peace basis. It would, in fact, be dastardly and undemocratic if the Government should penalize the soldier who is forced to render the highest duty of the citizen by its failure to provide war insurance upon peace terms and at net cost, first, because the pay of the enlisted men in the Army and Navy is less than the wages and salaries generally earned in private life, which reduces their investing capacity; and second, because Government insurance is an essential war and emergency measure, inaugurated for the specific benefit of our military forces, and cannot and should not be conducted for profit. Such overhead charges as agents' commissions, advertising, promotion, local rentals, etc., are eliminated. The Government must assume the cost of administering this benevolent agency, just as it bears the cost of administering all other Government agencies established for the benefit of the people.

This legislation will be a great step forward in the recognition of the Republic's duty to its heroes. I consider it the most significant and progressive measure presented to Congress since the declaration of war. It immediately affects the well-being of a greater number of persons than any act with which I am familiar. It deserves the earnest and vigorous support of the country. It provides the broadest and the most liberal protection ever extended by any government to its fighting forces and their families. The United States, the most progressive and prosperous nation on earth, setting an example in the ideals for which enlightened humanity is fighting, should set the highest example of all nations in the treatment of those who do and die for their country and for world freedom.

We are proposing to expend during the next year more than ten billion dollars to create and maintain the necessary fighting forces to re-establish justice in the world. But justice must begin at home; justice must be done to the men who die and suffer for us on the battlefields and for their wives and children and dependents who sacrifice for us at home. To do justice to them requires only a tithe of the money we are expending for the general objects of the war. Let it not be said that noble America was ignoble in the treatment of her soldiers and sailors and callous to the fate of their dependents in this greatest war of all time.

The pending war insurance bill gives compensation, not pensions; it fixes amounts definitely in advance instead of holding out the mere chance of gratuities after the conclusion of peace. It saves the dependents from want and gives them the necessities of life while their men are at the front. It deals with its heroes liberally for the sufferings that result from their disablement on the field of battle, and, if they die, it makes just provision for the loved ones who survive them. It fosters the helpless and dependent, the maimed and disabled, and recognizes the immensity of the Nation's debt to the valor and patriotism of her heroic sons.

KNOXLYN WEDDING BELLS

MISS MARGARET C. R. HORNER WEDS J. HUGH SCOTT.

Many Soldiers from the Camp Take Brides from the Town and Elsewhere.

Scott—Horner.—Miss Margaret Horner, daughter of Mrs. Kate M. Horner of Knoxlyn and J. Hugh Scott of Highland township, were united in marriage at the home of the bride last Saturday evening by Rev. D. W. Woods using the single ring service of the Presbyterian Church. The Horner home was prettily decorated in pink and white color scheme. Mark K. Eckert played the Lohengrin March as the bridal party entered the parlor. Five little ribbon bearers led the way, Marie Louise Scott, Elizabeth Scott and Janet Scott of Gettysburg, Katherine Main of Shippenburg, and Jane Knox of Shippenburg, Del. They were followed by two little girls carrying baskets of cut flowers, Anna Scott and Gertrude Main. The bridesmaid was Miss Jean Knox, of Germantown. She wore a gown of white net and carried pink roses. The bride entered with her uncle, S. M. Knox, of Germantown. She wore a gown of white beaded Georgette, and carried a bouquet of roses. Mr. Scott was attended by his best man, J. Byron Horner. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle. After the wedding an informal reception was held and during the evening the newly married couple left for a brief wedding trip. They will make their home at Knoxlyn. The bride is the younger daughter of Mrs. Kate M. Horner. Mr. Scott is a son of Mrs. G. W. Scott of Highland township, where he has been engaged in farming. Among those who attended the wedding from out of town were Harper Main and family, of Shippenburg, Mrs. Tyler of Philadelphia, Mrs. William Knox, Samuel Knox, and Richard Powell of Germantown, and Miss Janet Cunningham of Philadelphia.

Brackman—Lupp.—Miss Addie E. Lupp, daughter of Mrs. Andrew P. Lupp, of Heidelsburg, and John N. Brackman, a cook in Company M, 58th Infantry, were married by Dr. T. C. Billheimer at his home on Springs avenue on Tuesday. Mr. Brackman is a native of Riga, Russia.

Sherwood—Plusky.—Sergeant F. G. Sherwood of the 59th Infantry Supply Company, and Miss Rose A. Plusky of Bayonne, N. J., were married last Saturday evening by the Rev. W. R. Glenn at the U. B. parsonage.

Lee—Bowers.—Miss Rhoda Bowers, Breckenridge street and Sergeant Joseph A. Lee, Company C, Fourth Infantry were married Monday evening by the Rev. David C. Shaffer at St. James parsonage.

Lamar—Lemmon.—Rex Lamar, a cook in the Machine Gun Company, Seventh Infantry, and Miss Kathryn N. Lemmon, were married by Dr. T. C. Billheimer.

Fox—Lounsbury.—Miss Ella May Lounsbury and Mervin R. Fox, both of Detroit, Mich., were married in the Methodist Church, Tuesday morning by Dr. R. S. Oyle.

Roberts—Slick.—Roy Roberts and Miss Grace Slick, both of East St. Louis, Mo., were married by Squire Appier at his office Wednesday afternoon.

Brough—Miller.—Miss Fannie Miller and Harry A. Brough, both of Latimore township, were married at the Lutheran parsonage in York Springs, Thursday evening of last week by Rev. Paul Gladfelter. The groom is a farmer and both he and the bride are active in the social and religious life of their community. Mr. and Mrs. Brough left Friday morning for Atlantic City and Niagara Falls.

Grove—Miller.—Andrew F. Grove and Miss Hattie M. Miller were united in marriage last Saturday evening at the parsonage of St. Mark's Lutheran Church of Hanover, by the pastor, Rev. George W. Nicely. Following the ceremony the newlyweds went to housekeeping in the groom's home in Hanover. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Miller, of Midway, and the groom is head baker at the Houck Bakery in Hanover.

Yantis—Snyder.—Brook Francis Yantis, foreman in one of the cigar factories of McSherrystown, and Miss Regina E. Snyder, a resident of the same place have been united in marriage. Mr. Yantis is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Yantis and Miss Snyder is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Snyder.

Stanley—Leech.—Miss Ruth Elizabeth Leech of West Middle street, and Sergeant Willis Stanley, Company B, 50th Infantry, were married last Thursday evening at St. James parsonage by Rev. J. B. Baker.

Ridge—Paris.—Allen H. Ridge, a private in Company G, 58th Infantry, and Miss Sara E. Paris of Harrisburg, were married by Rev. Robert H. Taylor of Hershey.

PERSONAL POINTS OF VIEW

COMINGS AND GOINGS INTO AND OUT OF THE TOWN.

Social and Other Individual Happenings and Other Local Items of Interest.

—Henry Dustman has returned to his home in Wilmington, Del., after spending four months with relatives and friends in Michigan and Oklahoma.

—Mrs. Robert Armor has returned to her home in Wilmington, Del., after a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Armor, East Middle street.

—Mrs. Samuel Weiser and son Donald, East Middle street, spent this week in Philadelphia where they attended the funeral of a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Zimmerman, the latter being formerly a Miss Weiser of town.

—Miss Martha Dickson, West Middle street, is spending some time as the guest of friends in Washington, D. C.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. Orville Miller have returned to their home in Altoona after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Miller, York street, Mrs. Miller accompanying them for a week's visit.

—Mrs. Joseph C. Dickson has returned to her home in Canton, N. C., after spending several weeks at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Dickson, West Middle street.

—Mrs. Veronica Swartzkopf and son of Baltimore, and Mrs. Frank Fisher of Walbrook, are spending two weeks with relatives in town.

—Miss Elsie Appier has returned to her home on East High street after spending a month with relatives in New Bethlehem.

—Mr. and Mrs. Leo Eckenrode and son of Pittsburgh, are spending some time with Mrs. C. E. Eckenrode at her home on West High street.

—Mrs. William Crapster of Washington, D. C., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Cox at their home on Carlisle street.

—Mrs. L. L. Sieber, West Middle street, is spending several weeks at Piney Mountain Inn near Caledonia.

—Miss Anna Doersom has returned to her home on East Middle street after spending several weeks with relatives at Charlottesville and Grotties, Va. She was accompanied home by her sister Miss Gertrude Doersom of Charlottesville, who will spend two weeks here.

—Miss Ruth McIlhenny, who has been taking a summer course at Cornell University, has returned to her home on Lincoln avenue.

—George Wierman of Norristown is spending the week with relatives in town.

—Miss Alice Musselman, West Middle street, spent several days this week with friends in Fairfield.

—Robert Eckenrode, son of Mrs. C. E. Eckenrode, West High street, enlisted at the local camp on Friday and has been assigned to the Quartermaster's Corps.

—Mrs. W. A. Granville, who has been seriously ill at the Harrisburg Hospital for the past two weeks, underwent a critical operation at that institution on Monday. The operation was performed by Dr. Geo. B. Kunkle and the latest reports state that Mrs. Granville is recovering from the effects of the operation and that her condition is improving.

—Mrs. S. M. Stewart, Baltimore street, left on Saturday morning for Boston, Mass., where she spent this week and attended the annual meeting of the Association of Army Nurses. Mrs. Stewart has been treasurer of this Association for fourteen years.

—Daniel A. Skelly, Jr., who has been reporter and news editor on the "Star and Sentinel" for the past five years, has accepted a position on the "Elizabeth Journal," Elizabeth, N. J., and left for that city on Saturday. The Journal is the leading paper in that city and Mr. Skelly will do special reportorial work in connection with court house news. L. Dean Gable, who graduated from Gettysburg College in 1915 is now one of the managing editors of this newspaper.

—Congressman A. R. Brodbeck delivered an address to the soldiers on Sunday evening from the platform at the headquarters of the Seventh Infantry. A special musical program for the occasion included several vocal solos by Miss Viola Brodbeck and a number of selections by a quartet composed of Miss Swartz, Miss Ehrhart, and Messrs. Grist and Becker.

—Maurice R. Spear, who has been in Gettysburg in charge of the work of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in connection with the military camp here since June has been transferred to Camp Mead at Annapolis Junction. Rabbi Lincoln will succeed Mr. Spear in his work here.

—Captain George Weikert of Philadelphia, formerly of Gettysburg, is visiting his sisters Miss Ida Weikert of town and Mrs. Walker of Route 4. Mr. Weikert earned his commission as captain at the recent Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Meyer, Va.

—Joseph Thompson, of Gettysburg was one of the sixteen successful candidates who took the examination last Thursday for assignment to the Pennsylvania State Police Force.

—On account of the epidemic of typhoid fever now existing in Hanover, Midway and McSherrystown,

the authorities at the camp here have posted orders that all soldiers are forbidden to visit those towns until further notice.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gilliland and family, Carlisle street, took an automobile trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls this week.

—Miss Martha McPherson has returned to her home in Franklin after spending a month as the guest of Miss Caro Topper, Baltimore street.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Wolf of Philadelphia are visiting at the home of Mr. Wolf's sister, Mrs. Emory Plank, York street.

—The name of another Adams county man was added to the list of those engaged in patriotic service when Miss Edna Morrison, Red Cross Nurse of Jacksonville, Fla., received her assignment to duty at Base Hospital No. 3, Brownsville, Tex. Miss Morrison is a daughter of Mrs. W. S. Morrison of Bendersville and is a graduate of Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia.

—The fifth annual reunion of the Jacobs family was held at Price's Church near Waynesboro on Saturday, about fifty members of the family being in attendance. The officers in charge of the reunion were: President, A. Jacobs, East Berlin; Vice-President, C. R. Hoechst, East Berlin; Secretary, H. J. Bare, Waynesboro; Treasurer, Daniel Jacobs, East Berlin; Historian, D. C. Jacobs, Gettysburg, and B. A. Jacobs, East Berlin.

—Mrs. N. A. Tawney and Miss Carrie Tawney, Baltimore street, were the guests of friends in Mechanicsburg this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bailey and daughter Elaine have returned to their home at Westfield, N. J., after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baker, Baltimore street.

—Mrs. Joseph Stock has returned to her home in Pittsburgh after spending some time with relatives here. She was accompanied home by her sister, Miss Genevieve Power, Baltimore street, who will visit for several weeks in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

—Rev. and Mrs. David Shaffer and son have returned to their home at Homestead, Pa., after spending a month with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rupp, West Middle street.

—Miss Mary Slaybaugh, Springs avenue, is spending two weeks as the guest of friends in Butler, Pa.

—A. V. Redding and Mrs. Vincent Redding have returned to their home after spending several days at St. Edith's convent, Briscow, Va.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wastler have returned to their home in Hagerstown after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Redding, Steinwehr avenue.

—Mrs. J. L. Wilson of Butler, Pa., is spending some time as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Milton R. Rimmel at their home on East Middle street.

—Miss Frances Rowe who has been the guest of Miss Marguerite Weaver, West High street, has returned to her home in Baltimore.

—Miss Edith Sheely has returned to her home on Springs avenue after a visit with friends in Reading.

—Miss Kathryn Moor of Philadelphia is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bupp at their home on York street.

—Miss Helen Musselman, Baltimore street, has gone to Philadelphia and Cynwyd to spend two weeks with friends and relatives.

—Miss Stella Raffensperger, Miss Lottie Raffensperger and Miss Goldie Widder have returned from a ten days' trip to Atlantic City.

—Ralph Deatrack, Baltimore street, was badly bruised and narrowly escaped more serious injury when a large touring car he was driving left the road and crashed through the bridge railing at Martin's Mill near Mt. Holly on Monday night. Mr. Deatrack was bringing a car full of soldiers home from Harrisburg and where the accident happened the road makes an abrupt turn left across a bridge over the race. The car left the road at the curve and traveled some distance along the crown of the race then turned upside down in the water pinning all of the occupants underneath. Those in the rear seat managed to get out and hit the car so that Deatrack and the soldier who sat in front could be taken out. They were both unconscious and had to be taken to the Carlisle Hospital where they were treated and were able to return home the following day.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bunty, Miss Emma Cooper and guests of McSherrystown visited Gettysburg and the camp on Thursday.

—Miss Rose E. Swope of Greenville, Ga., is spending several weeks with friends in Arendtsville, her former home, and other parts of the county.

—Schmucker Duncan of Washington, D. C., is visiting his mother Mrs. Catherine Duncan, at her home on Lincoln avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Weygandt, Baltimore street, are spending ten days at Atlantic City.

—Mrs. Redfield and Miss Flo Wolf, Philadelphia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Comiort, Baltimore street.

—Mrs. Sallie O'Hara and Miss Ella O'Hara, Baltimore street, are visiting friends at Amelia Court House, Va.

—Mrs. Charles A. Sotherland, of Port Huron, Mich., and Miss Minnie Skelly, of Darton, Ohio, daughter of (Continued on page 8.)

WANTED.—Furnished home or apartment by officer's wife. Must be modern, up-to-date and reasonable. No children. References exchanged. MRS. R. LEE HOFFMAN, 262 Baltimore St.

RECEIVES FATAL BURNS

WOMAN IN FIT OF DESPONDENCY DOES ACT.

The Death Roll of Week in the Town, County and Nearby.

Mrs. Paul R. Myers of Spring Grove in a fit of melancholy over worry that her sons would be drafted, poured kerosene over her clothes and applied a match on Monday morning in the cellar of her home and received fatal burns from which she died the same day. She was 46 years of age. The woman's screams attracted attention and she was seen to run from the kitchen of her home into the yard at the rear, with her clothing in flames. Neighbors not far away, ran to her and succeeded in putting out the fire by smothering the flames with rugs, and rolling the woman on the grass. Dr. L. A. Roth of Spring Grove was called and found Mrs. Myers terribly burned from head to foot, part of her body being in a crisp, and her hair being scorched. She had also inhaled the flames. To the physician, Mrs. Myers begged to be permitted to die. The melancholy woman told what she had done and the reason for her act. It is supposed that the woman tried to stay in the cellar after setting herself afire, but that the pain drove her from the house. Mrs. Myers' sons, who were registered for the draft, are Ross Myers of Gettysburg, and Lester Myers of Marietta, Ohio, where he is employed by the Bell Telephone Company. Her son-in-law who was also registered is John Lieb, of Malta, Mont. Surviving are her husband, four sons, Ross of Gettysburg, Lester of Marietta, O., Paul and Lloyd at home, and one daughter, Mrs. John Leib, of Malta, Mont.

David McCreary McIlhenny died Monday morning at his home in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. McIlhenny was a son of the late John T. McIlhenny who was publisher of the Star and Banner in this place during the war period. He moved to Ohio about 30 years ago. He is the last survivor of his family and was aged about 55 years. Interment will be made at Cleveland. He was a nephew of W. A. McIlhenny of Lincoln avenue.

Mrs. Laura Plank, wife of Charles Plank, died at her home on Chambersburg street early Thursday morning aged 42 years, 4 months and 3 days. She was a person of very estimable qualities and her death was a shock to her many friends and acquaintances. She is a daughter of the late George Lady of Gettysburg, and is survived by her husband, also by one brother and sister, Charles Lady and Mrs. John J. Tawney, both of Gettysburg.

Era Blythe McLaughlin died at his home in McKnightstown on Monday after an illness of about four weeks, aged 75 years, 5 months and 19 days. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company C, 155th Pennsylvania Infantry. He was a member of Post G. A. R. of Gettysburg. He leaves five daughters and a son: Mrs. Charles Rupp and Miss Catherine McLaughlin of York, Mrs. Curtis Guise of Frederick, Md., Mrs. Michael Tate and Mrs. Harry Kidger of Gettysburg, John McLaughlin of Fairfield, and two sisters, Mrs. Helen Leisinger of Waynesboro, and Mrs. Jackson of Emmitsburg. Funeral services were held Thursday in the Reformed Church at McKnightstown by his pastor, Rev. V. G. Hartman, interment in McKnightstown cemetery.

Mrs. Catharine Smucker, widow of Levi Smucker, deceased, passed quietly away Monday evening at her home in Littlestown. She was in her 91st year. For about sixty years she had been a faithful member of the Methodist Church of that place and enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of friends. She is survived by four daughters and two sons: Lucinda and Abia Smucker of Littlestown, Mrs. Mary Sparver of Monmouth, Ill., David Smucker and Mrs. S. S. Donohue of Harrisburg, and Louisa Snyder of near the Hoffman Orphanage. Funeral services were held on Thursday by Rev. T. M. Stone with interment in Mt. Carmel Cemetery by the side of her late husband who died thirty years ago.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Miller, wife of Frank G. Miller of East Berlin, died August 14 from tuberculosis in her 46th year. She was a daughter of Henry Heitkamp of York and leaves her husband and three children, Steward, Esther and Mildred, all at home. Also her father, three sisters, Mrs. Fred Schroder, Mrs. George Miller, Miss Minnie Heitkamp, and two brothers, Fred and Henry Heitkamp, all of York. The funeral was held last Saturday with services in Trinity Lutheran Church by her pastor, Rev. F. C. Sternat and interment in Union Cemetery, East Berlin.

William Murren of near Mt. Rock, died Tuesday night at the West Side Sanitarium, York, of blood poisoning aged 41 years and 1 month. Recently while engaged in hauling lime, a stone rolled from the wagon and struck him on the left leg near the ankle. The wound, only a slight one, failed to heal and blood poisoning developed. On Tuesday afternoon he was removed to the hospital (Continued on page 9.)

ARENDTSTVILLE.

The union picnic held by the two Sunday Schools of this place last Wednesday was largely attended and an enjoyable day was spent by all present.

Rev. T. C. Hesson will hold his Harvest Home service in this place, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, the 20th inst.

The old saying is that the month of August makes the corn crop. If the latter part of the month has frequent showers like the forepart and no hail or storm to injure it the crop will be large in this locality.

There will not be a 1-4 crop of quinces in this section owing to insects and blight killing the trees.

Owing to the frequent heavy rains the last few weeks and the ground so wet, potatoes planted in low ground are reported rotting.

Lee Minter with his wife and little daughter, of Jersey City, N. J., are visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Minter, his parents.

Geo. Spangler of Perth, Kan., and Geo. Spangler and his wife and their two children, and Calvin Spangler of R. R. 3, Gettysburg, were recent guests in the homes of Geo. G. Plank and Mrs. Laura Deardorff.

The following spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Rebecca Klepper: Mrs. Emma Weaver, Mrs. Amelia Weaver, sons Elmer and George of Spring Grove, and Mrs. Annie Walter, sons Earl and Sterling, of Aspers.

George Spangler of Perth, Kan., who is visiting relatives here, reports the corn crop in that locality ruined by the hot scalding winds they had several weeks ago, but they have an excellent heat crop.

Rev. L. O. Garbough and wife of Dayton, Pa., are visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Krouse, the latter's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. N. G. Bickell and their three children have returned from a visit with relatives in Pittsburgh. Williamsport and several other points.

J. F. Slaybaugh is visiting relatives in Holmesville, Ohio.

During the heavy thunder gust last Wednesday evening lightning struck Hanson Heckerleber's house and knocked some brick off the chimney and broke a lot of slate in the roof but did no further damage.

GRIP LOST while traveling in an auto somewhere between Mummastown, over part of the battlefield and down the road to Bonneauville and Hanover. Grip contained samples. Reward if returned to Compiler office.

D. N. STRICKHOUSER.
367 W. Market, St. York, Pa.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

On Tuesday, August 21, 1917.

The undersigned, executors, will sell Tracts 1, 2 and 3 on tract No. 1, being the following farm timber land:

Tract No. 1, situate in Mt. Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., on road leading from Bonneauville to Littlestown, and about midway between the two places, adjoining lands of Harry Senft, Geo. Shildt, Samuel Snyder, Jacob Miller, Raymond Sell, Milton Benner and White Hall School lot, containing fifty-two (52) acres and 14 perches of land, improved with a two-story weatherboard dwelling, with summer house, good well of water at house, cistern, bank barn as good as any in county, wagon shed, chicken house, hog pen, all in good repair, good well of water at barn, small creamery house over the well, some fruit and land is in a high state of cultivation.

Tract No. 2, situate in Mt. Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., on road leading from White Hall School House to Two Taverns, about 3-4 of a mile from Tract No. 1, adjoining lands of Frank Hoyer, Mrs. David Stavelly, Calvin Stavelly, Chas. Renner, and Geo. Shildt, containing twenty (20) acres and 154 perches of land. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation and has been farmed along with Tract No. 1. Both tracts are excellently located as to school houses, churches, stores, etc., and tracts No. 1 and No. 2 will be offered separately and as a whole.

Tract No. 3, timberland, situate in Mt. Pleasant township, near Flatbush, adjoining lands of Bradley Shaeffer, Milton Benner, and DeGroft, containing three (3) acres and 36 perches, more or less, and has growing thereon excellent oak and hickory timber.

Immediately following the sale of the above tracts, the undersigned will sell on Tract No. 4, the following valuable property in White Hall:

Tract No. 4, a lot of ground situate in White Hall, Mt. Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., containing about one acre, improved with a two-story brick dwelling house in excellent repair, fine small barn, buggy shed, good well of water, and some fruit. A most desirable residence.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock on Tract No. 1, when terms will be made known by

GEORGE A. SHEELY.

McSherrystown.

THOS. J. SHEELY.

Littlestown R. 2.

HARRY A. SHEELY.

Gettysburg.

E. C. SHEELY.

Littlestown R. 2.

Executors.

DR. FAHRNEY

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

DIAGNOSTICIAN

Only chronic diseases. Send me your name and address and I will send you a mailing case and question blank. Don't use dope for chronic troubles, get cured. It is a satisfaction to know what the cause is. CONSULTATION FREE.

NOTICE

By the Board of Viewers of Adams County, in Bridge and Road Cases, as follows:

No. 1, April Sessions, 1917, Bridge site over Marsh Creek on line between Cumberland and Freedom townships, at lands of A. M. Waybright.

No. 2, April Sessions, 1917, Public Road in Mt. Joy township, from a point in road leading from Baltimore pike to Two Taverns and Taneytown Road, to a point in road leading from Littlestown to State Line and Hanover Road.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing in the above mentioned bridge and road cases will be held by the Boards of View respectively, in Arbitration Room, Court House, Gettysburg, Tues. the 21st of Aug., 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested in said bridge and road case who see fit to attend, will be heard.

BOARD OF VIEWERS.

By their Attorney,
C. W. STONER



with specifications and estimates drawn up for you without charge, without obligation to buy a nickel's worth of anything. Come in and let us explain. Let us tell you about

Warm Air Furnaces

Best because they ventilate as well as heat. Flood your entire home with pure, fresh, oxygenated air as well as with warmth and comfort. Durable, reliable, economical, trouble proof.

There's a lot you ought to know about the Warm Air Heating System before installing any other. Ask us about it. Let us get up a PLAN to meet your particular needs. FREE!!! Come Soon.

T. J. Winebrenner
257 Balto. St.,
Gettysburg, Pa.



Proclamation

To the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in the different Boroughs and Townships in the County of Adams—Greetings.

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed under the hand and seal of the Honorable D. P. McPherson, Pres. of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 51st Judicial District, consisting of the Counties of Adams and Fulton, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of Capital and other offenders therein, and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and W. Howard Dicks and Edw. P. Miller, Esqs., Judges of the same County of Adams. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your own proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Gettysburg, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden in the County of Adams aforesaid the Fourth Monday of Aug. next, it befall the 27th day at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day then and there to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

SEAL GIVEN under my hand at Gettysburg on the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

HOWARD J. HARTMAN, Sheriff.

75 CENTS AROUND TRIP

EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY

PEN-MAR PARK

Mountain Coney Island and Children's Playground

Prof. Bohls' Popular Orchestra
Prof. Tobin's New Dances
Libby's Amusement Attractions
Sacred Concerts on Sunday

75 cents Round Trip
CHILDREN—40 CENTS

Train leaves Gettysburg 10.58 a.m.
Returning leaves Pen-Mar 5 p.m.

WESTERN MARYLAND RY

A Wonderful Trip of Beautiful Scenic Grandeur. Five Hours of Mountain Enjoyment

IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE

BUT IT'S TRUE that a large part of our footwear stock is worth WHOLESALE today the same amount we are asking for it RETAIL. Most of our shoes were bought at least a year ago, and the Oxfords early last fall. We have bought almost entirely direct from reliable factories; and this fact, combined with the early purchases, enables us to offer you the largest possible value for the money. Don't forget this saying—"If quality is not considered, the price is not a true guide to value."

ECKERT'S STORE

"On the Square"

GRANGER'S FAIR OHLER'S GROVE
Taneytown, Maryland

AUGUST 14, 15, 16, 17 AND 18, 1917

Special Excursion on Thurs., Aug. 16

Starting at York, Pa., at 7.00 a. m.; Spring Grove 7.55; Hanover 8.15; Littlestown 8.36; arriving at the Grove at 9.05; stopping at all way stations. Returning leaves the Grove at 6.00 p. m.

Train Load of Shows and Riding Devices

Consisting of a \$10,000 (new 1917) 3 abreast carousel, big all steel Ferris Wheel, 7 Big Shows, AUSTIN and SWAIN, Barnum & Bailey's 1916 producing Clowns, fun and laugh if you never laughed before. This train of shows carries over 100 people. Never before have we made such provision to entertain the public. Unhesitatingly we say that no Fair in Maryland will equal our efforts. There is something to suit all. Demonstrative, educational, free acts, daylight fire works, amusements of all kinds. There will be no dull moments to dispose of. Come and enjoy a pleasant time in this beautiful Grove where every comfort is provided for.

Address all communications to

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER, Secretary and Manager

Gettysburg Dept. Store

Useful and Necessary
Articles for Camp Life

We have made special efforts to have a large stock of goods on hand, articles that will help make camp life more comfortable and homelike

Watches and Clocks

Ingersol Watches from \$1.35 up. \$2.00 for a Radiolite Watch (tell the time in the dark). \$3.00 for a Radiolite Wrist Watch. Alarm Clocks from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Flash Lights

We have all sizes Ever Ready Flash Lights and Batteries.

Safety Razors

From \$1.00 to \$6.00. Can suit all tastes.

Bicycles

From \$25.00 to \$38.00. A soldier can get many hours of enjoyment if he owns a bicycle, besides economizing time when on business errands.

Guaranteed Cutlery

We have Pocket Knives, Scissors, Meat Knives, Steak Carvers, Carving Sets, etc.

Trunks

We have the famous Likely Luggage, U. S. Army Field Desk Trunk so widely advertised in all the leading magazines. Also the U. S. Army Locker Trunk. Every soldier should own a trunk.

House Furnishing Department

We have all the useful Cooking Utensils especially designed for camp cooking. Heavy Coffee Boilers, 14 gallon capacity and larger, heavy Ladles, Beaters, Forks, etc. For the table we have the Agate Plates, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers and everything that can be gotten in the agate-ware. Also Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.

Toilet Articles

Bath Towels, Face Towels, Tooth Paste, Talcum Powders, Shaving Creams, Brushes in great variety.

Groceries

We have a full line of Groceries, always fresh, Green Vegetables, Country Produce and Cured Meats.

Coal Oil Stoves and Gasoline Stoves

Gettysburg Dept. Store

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The undersigned will sell his gasoline engine and mill to make corn meal, breakfast food and all kinds of chick feed. This is a fortune for some one living 4 or 5 miles from a mill. Platform scales, 2 other mills, and a large chunk stove, all new—never used.

S. S. W. HAMMERS.

PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

On Saturday, August 25, 1917, the undersigned trustee to sell the real estate of the late David Bruce Blythe will offer for sale on the premises a town property located in the Borough of Fairfield, situate on the south side of Main street in said borough with a frontage of 36 feet and running back 254 feet to an alley. Improved with a two-story frame dwelling house of six rooms, cellar, cistern and good well of water. Property is in good repair. Sale will begin at 11 o'clock a. m. when and where terms will be made known by N. C. TROUT, Trustee.

—Paul Dougherty, Baltimore St., is spending some time with his aunt, Mrs. Seddick, at Baltimore.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the administration accounts hereinafter entered will be presented at an Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on Saturday August 25, 1917, at 10.30 a. m. of said day.

134. The first and final account of Lillie I. Arnold, administratrix of the estate of William L. Arnold, late of McSherrystown borough, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

135. The first and final account of George W. Fickes, executor of the will of Levina Fickes, late of Littlestown township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

136. The first and final account of Emma J. Weikert, Harvey W. Weikert and Charles M. Weikert, executors of the will of William K. Weikert late of Mt. Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

137. The first and final account of Joseph Gochenour, executor of the will of John Gochenour, late of Littlestown township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

138. The first and final account of John F. Sharretts, administrator of the estate of Lucy A. Newhafer, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

139. The first and final account of Harry H. Wenschoff, executor of Edward C. Wenschoff, late of Freedom township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

140. The first and final account of D. A. Mickley and Samuel A. Shue, administrators of the estate of Amos Shank, late of Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

141. The first account of John F. Scheivert, executor of the will of Valentine Scheivert, late of Union township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

142. The first and final account of Mary M. Sneeringer and Henry J. Smith, administrators of the estate of Edgar T. Sneeringer, late of Oxford township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

C. W. GARDNER, Register.
E de- ETAOIN SHRDUNU

HOOVER TELLS OF FOOD SITUATION

Administrator Issues Message on Conservation.

IS GREAT PROBLEM OF WAR

America's Production and Needs of the Allied Nations Set Forth—What We Must Do to Keep Wolf From the Door.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American public his statement covering the food situation as it now exists and the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of the war. The statement follows:

Food is always more or less of a problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every transporter and seller, every householder. It is a problem with every town, state and nation. And now, very conspicuously, it is a problem with three great groups of nations, namely, the allies, the central empires and the neutrals; in a word it is a great international problem.

The food problem today of our own nation, therefore has as its most conspicuous phase an international character. A sufficient and regular supply of food for the maintenance of the great fighting armies of our fighting allies and of their no less great armies of working men and working women in the war industries, and finally for the maintenance of the women and children in the home, is an absolute necessity, second to no other, for the successful prosecution of the war for liberty. In the providing of this food for the great allied food pool, the United States plays a predominant part.

With the present diversion of tens of millions of men from the farms into the fighting and industrial armies, resulting in a marked lessening of food production, and the present necessity of increasing the daily ration of other millions of men turned from sedentary occupations into those of strenuous physical labor, resulting in a marked increase of consumption, this deficiency between the food needs and the food production of the allies becomes greater than ever, with the consequence of a large increase in the food quantities imperatively needed from the United States if the allied armies are to be able to "carry on."

World's Larder Examined.

This is a general statement of a condition which only needs to be elaborated in detail to show just what we have to do. The time has come when this detailed statement can be made. Our harvest and the harvests of Europe can now be forecast. We can also survey our combined stocks of food animals; in other words, the size of that part of the world's larder on which we and the allies can draw for the next twelve months can now be estimated. This estimate shows at once that it contains too little for our own and our allies use unless we all administer the supply with the greatest care and wisdom. The allied peoples are energetically undertaking this administration. It lies now with us to do our part. If we fail, the people of the allies cannot be maintained at war. Their soldiers cannot fight without food. A certain definitely determinable part of that food must come from us. Let us then examine carefully the world's larder as it appears today, or so much of it as is at our disposal.

I propose to review the situation first, as regards the cereals, second, as regards food animals and their products, third, as regards sugar, fourth, as regards vegetables, fifth, as regards fish and sea foods, and, finally, as regards our duty in the matter.

The 1917 harvest is now so far advanced that we may compare it with previous production, and with the demands which are going to be made on it.

Table No. 1 is given to show the normal peace sources of the annual supplies of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, being an average of the three-year pre-war period. It will be seen from this table that the normal imports of wheat are 331,000,000 bushels and of other cereals 345,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the 1917 harvest in the allied countries based upon crop reports from these countries, is as follows:

Commodity	1917 production	Normal production	Deficiency
Wheat	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	0
Corn	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	0
Oats	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	0
Barley	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	0
Rye	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	0

In order to provide normal consumption it would therefore be necessary to import in the next 12 months a total of 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals.

The prospective position of our own and the Canadian harvest is given in table No. 2.

Our crops, especially our corn crop, cannot yet be considered as certain, but if all mature safely, North America will have an apparent surplus of wheat of 208,000,000 bushels and of other cereals of about 950,000,000 bushels.

Demand on Our Crops. The allies are isolated from those markets, other than Canada and the

Commodity	Production	Imports from U. S.	Imports from Canada	Imports from Mexico	Imports from Other sources	Consumption
Wheat	1,211,000,000	75,000,000	112,500,000	185,000,000	298,500,000	1,211,000,000
Corn	1,211,000,000	6,750,000	16,500,000	85,612,000	622,865,000	1,211,000,000
Oats	1,211,000,000	4,946,000	6,000,000	63,000,000	199,793,000	1,211,000,000
Barley	1,211,000,000	567,000	0,000	11,387,000	90,587,000	1,211,000,000
Rye	1,211,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,211,000,000
Total	1,456,448,000	102,553,000	136,200,000	487,194,000	2,214,276,000	1,456,448,000

Commodity	Probable U. S. 1917	Probable U. S. Consumption	Probable U. S. Surplus	Add possible Canadian surplus	Total
Wheat	678,000,000	590,304,000	88,000,000	120,000,000	1,211,000,000
Corn	1,211,000,000	2,535,000,000	470,000,000	63,000,000	1,211,000,000
Oats	1,211,000,000	1,948,713,000	304,000,000	20,000,000	1,211,000,000
Barley	1,211,000,000	178,529,000	35,000,000	9,000,000	1,211,000,000
Rye	1,211,000,000	55,500,000	20,200,000	15,000,000	1,211,000,000
Totals	5,525,100,000	4,607,416,000	917,200,000	239,000,000	5,525,100,000

United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and therefore requires three times as many tons of shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dangerous because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been a large failure in the South American countries and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next spring. As already said, all the allied countries are and have been for some time rigorously administering and economizing their food. In Belgium, the relief commission has been compelled to reduce the consumption of cereals by nearly 50 per cent; this brings the food supply so low that the population are incapable of labor.

From the above tables it will be seen that on normal bases of consumption the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels against a North American surplus of 208,000,000 bushels—and from our United States supplies we must reserve a certain amount for neutrals from which we receive vital supplies and also an amount to protect our stocks better next year than this last. There is therefore on normal consumption a deficit of over 400,000,000 bushels. In the other cereals used in Europe mostly for animal feed, the import necessities of the allies on normal consumption basis are about 674,000,000 against a North American surplus of 950,000,000. But again a reserve for neutrals and increased "carry over" will absorb all the margin. In any event it means we must multiply our exports of these cereals 20 times. However, upon the basis of our present crop prospects we should be able to supply their requirements in cereals other than wheat.

Wheat Situation Difficult. The situation in wheat is one of great difficulty and concern, and must be met by an elimination of waste and reduction of consumption on the part of the allied peoples and ourselves, in one word, by an effective administration of the available supply.

The allies are unable to use other cereals alone for bread. They can use them only as added to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries. Except in Italy, whose people normally consume much corn, our allies have few corn mills and cornmeal is not a durable commodity and therefore cannot be shipped in great quantities.

Moreover, for generations they have bought bread from the bakeries; they have no equipment nor do they know how to bake in the household. Every American knows that it is infeasible to distribute corn bread from bakeries, and it is therefore necessary for us to furnish our allies with sufficient wheat to enable them to have a wheat basis for the loaf. However, they can use and must use other cereals for mixture in their war bread, and by this substitution and by savings on their part a great deal can be accomplished. On the other hand, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels can be at least partially overcome if we can increase our exports from 88,000,000 to 220,000,000 or nearly triple. This can be accomplished if we will substitute one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds per week to four pounds per week per person. It will be no privation to us and will reduce the privation of our allies.

Food Animals. Owing to the ascending standard of living, the world was already strained to supply enough animal products to meet the demand before the war began. The war has injected into an already difficult situation a number of vicious conditions which are jeopardizing the ultimate animal products supply of the world. The production of fodder in Europe has been diminished by the diversion of productive labor to war, and its import has been curtailed by shortage in shipping and by the isolation of markets by belligerent lines. From these causes not only are the actual numbers of animals decreasing in Europe, but the average weight and the annual output of dairy products per animal are decreasing. A careful estimate of the world's food animal position shows the following position:

Increase or decrease	Decrease	Increase	Total
United States	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	2,422,000,000
Canada	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	2,422,000,000
Europe	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	2,422,000,000
Asia	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	2,422,000,000
Africa	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	2,422,000,000
Australia	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	2,422,000,000
Other	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	2,422,000,000
Total	1,211,000,000	1,211,000,000	2,422,000,000

The problem facing the American people is not only one of supplying the immediate demand of the allies, but one which is more far-reaching in its future significance. As the war goes on there will be a constant lessening of the capital stock of food animals of the world. Among our western allies the demand outruns further every

day the decreasing production, as shipping becomes further shortened by continued submarine destruction, less tonnage can be devoted to fodder, and further reduction of the herds must ensue. These destructive forces have given rise to reactions in many directions. The world's supply of meat and dairy products, of animal fats and industrial fats, wool and hides, are all involved not only now, but far into the future.

Meats. The immediate problem is to furnish increased meat supplies to the allies to maintain them during the war. An important factor contributing to the present situation lies in the disturbance to the world's trade by destruction of shipping resulting in throwing a larger burden on North America, the nearest market. Shipments from the Australasian, South American and from the continental countries into the allied countries have been interfered with. Their contributions must be replaced by increased shipments from North America.

The growth of American meat exports since the war began, most of which have been supplied by allied nations, is revealed by the following figures:

Three-year pre-war average, 493,848,000 pounds.
Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,339,163,000 pounds.

The impact of European demand upon our animal products will be maintained for a long period of years after peace. We can contemplate a high range of prices, for meat and for animal products for many years to come. We must undertake to meet the demand not only during the war, so as to enable our allies to continue to fight, but we must be prepared to meet the demand after the war. Our herd cannot be increased in a single night or in a single year. Our producers will not only be working in their own ultimate interest in laying the foundation of larger herds and flocks, but will serve our national interest and the interest of humanity, for years to come, if the best strains of young animals are preserved. The increase in herds can only be accomplished if we save more of our roughage and raise more fodder grains. It is worth noting that after the war Europe with lessened herds will, pending their recuperation, require less fodder and will therefore produce more bread grains and import less of them, so that we can after the war safely reduce our bread grain production to increase our fodder. But we must lay our foundation in the meantime to increase our herds.

There is only one immediate solution to the short supply of meat for export pending the increase in our herds and flocks which will take years. During the course of the war, we can, just as with the cereals, reduce the consumption and eliminate the waste particularly among those classes which can best afford it. In the meantime, in order to protect all of our people, we must carefully control our meat exports in order that the people shall not be denied this prime necessity of life.

Dairy Products. The world's dairy supplies are decreasing rapidly for two important reasons. First, the dairy cattle of Europe are diminishing, for Europe is being driven to eat its cattle for meat; second, the diversion of labor to war has decreased the fodder supplies and the shortage of shipping has limited the amount of imported fodder and therefore the cattle which can be supported and the productivity of the individual cow have been reduced. Even our own dairy supplies are not keeping pace with our growth of population, for our per capita milk supply has fallen from 80 to 75 gallons annually in the past 15 years. Yet today we must ship increasing amounts of dairy products to our allies.

The dairy supplies of the allies in normal times came to a considerable degree from western Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland, but under German pressure these supplies are now partly diverted to Germany. The men under arms and the wounded must be supplied with condensed milk in large quantities. The net result of these conditions, despite rigorous reduction of consumption among the adults of the civil population in Europe, is that our allies are still short of large quantities and again the burden of the replacement of this shortage must fall on North America. The growing exports of dairy products from the United States to the allies are shown in the following table:

Three year average	Year ending June 30, 1917
Butter	4,457,000 lbs.
Cheese	3,740,000 lbs.
Cond. milk	17,322,000 lbs.

The high price of fodder and meat in the United States during the past few months induced by the pressing European demand has set up dangerous currents in this country, especially in those regions dependent upon butter and the sale of milk to municipalities having made it more profitable to sell the cattle for meat than to keep them and produce dairy products. Therefore, the dairy cattle are decreasing (Continued on page 3).

Our Old Paper Currency. Fractional currency was the name given to government issues of paper money of small denominations during the war between the states. Owing to the suspension of specie payments in 1861 silver coins of small denominations disappeared from circulation, causing great inconvenience to retail trade and people generally. In March, 1863, congress authorized the issue of paper notes of small denominations, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, and they afforded great relief. The total volume of it was limited to \$50,000,000, and much of it became so worn out by circulation that it was never redeemed.

Cracked Eggs. When an egg is cracked, even so slightly that the eye cannot see it, germs and molds find ready entrance into the egg and spoil its contents. Nature has provided the egg with a delicate protective, gelatinous coating, which, as long as it is intact, tends to keep out air and germs. Once this coating is pierced the keeping quality of the egg is lessened immediately.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah M. Blythe, late of the Borough of Fairfield, deceased have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them in legal form to
N. C. TROUT,
Executor,
Fairfield, Pa.
Or his Atty.,
Wm. Arch. McClean,
Gettysburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Emma J. Culp, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them in legal form to
CHARLES H. HARNISH,
254 McDonald St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y. C.
Executor.
Or his Atty.,
Wm. McSherry, Esq.,
Gettysburg, Pa.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING And How to Reduce It.

Buy a 35 foot lot of ground, big enough for a double house, 180 feet in depth—on the installment plan—\$1.00 per week
Then raise high priced potatoes, onions, cabbage, and other vegetables at half the present selling price.
The saving as compared with present high priced vegetables ought to go a great way towards paying for the lot of ground.
Lots are located on East Middle, Hanover, York, Railroad, Water, Fourth and Fifth streets.
For further particulars call on or address

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Gettysburg - - - - - Pennsylvania

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Ruled Deeds to be filled by Pen, Unruled Deeds for the Typewriter. New lot just finished at the

Compiler Print Shop

On Coupon Bond paper, no better paper made, a high priced, tough, all linen paper. Prices low and right.

Call and get a supply at

Gettysburg : Compiler : Office

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FREE OF CHARGE. We have started our machinery to granulate corn into chick feed for the farmers "free of charge" while they wait. We will keep on hand ready prepared chick feed at \$3.00 per hundred lbs. We keep all of Pratt's and Conkey's poultry remedies on hand, 50 cent boxes at 25 cts., 25 cent boxes at 15 cts. In fact only half the price you pay other dealers. Now don't pay two prices to agents running over the country for these remedies. We have a few mills on hand for sale, either hand or machine power. No goods delivered. S. S. W. HAMMERS.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Sheely, late of the Township of Mt. Pleasant, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them in legal form to
GEO. A. SHEELY,
McSherrystown.
THOS. J. SHEELY,
Littlestown, R. 2.
HARRY A. SHEELY,
Gettysburg.
WM. C. SHEELY,
Littlestown, R. 2.
Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Abraham Hershey, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them in legal form to
HOSIE M. HERSHEY,
J. WILLARD HERSHEY,
Executors,
Gettysburg, Pa.
Or their Atty.,
Wm. Arch. McClean, Esq.,
Gettysburg, Pa.

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Office Crawford Building, Balto. St.

Chas. B. Stouffer, D.D.S.
DENTIST, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office Second Floor of Star and Sentinel Building, Balto. St.

John D. Keith
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office First National Bank Building, Centre Square.

S. S. Neely
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in Star and Sentinel Building, 2nd Floor, Balto. St., over Cash Store.

Charles E. Stabile
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in First National Bank Building, Centre Square. All legal business entrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention.

Wm. McSherry, Jr.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office on Balto. St., opposite Court House.

Wm. McClean, Wm. Arch. McClean
Late Pres. Judge. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Law offices in Compiler Building, Balto. street, a few doors above Court House on opposite side of street.

J. L. Williams
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office in First National Bank Building, Centre Square.

Wm. Marsh
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office opposite the Court House.

J. I. Batt
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office in First National Bank Building, Centre Square.

YOU should have a Kanawha or a Red Jacket Pump because they are SO EASY TO WORK—SO EASY TO FIX. A child can operate them, and when repairs are needed, you can easily do the work yourself. When your well is properly fitted with a KANAWHA (wood) or RED JACKET (iron) PUMP, you are assured of having the best. Over forty years of successful pumping building is your guarantee that we will build it correctly. Send for our illustrated catalog. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct.

KANAWHA PUMP WORKS
Baltimore, Md.

You Can Make Money right around your home, just as hundreds of men and women are doing. Work is easy, pleasant and permanently profitable. Be your own boss and build your own business. You take no risk, make sure profit right along. Send name, address, one reference. L. BROWN, 66 Murray St., New York City.

RED CLOVERINE PILLS
Positively Relieves
Constipation
Indigestion and
Headaches

One Package Proves It. 10c and 25c For Sale at PEOPLES DRUG STORE
Gettysburg, Pa.

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Drugists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely's Cream Balm, 56 Warren Street, New York.

NOTICE
Letters testamentary on the estate of James Topper, late of Mt. Joy township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated.
JACOB A. APPLER,
Executor,
Gettysburg, Pa.

EDGAR C. TAWNEY
Dealer in Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pretzels. Everything is Fresh and of the very Best.

WEST MIDDLE ST. GETTYSBURG

WE WANT a man or woman in every town where we are not already represented, to introduce BROWN HERB TABLETS (patented remedy for Constipation, Indigestion and Dyspepsia). Over 100 years' experience, repeat orders, Permanent income. Write for pamphlets, FREE SAMPLES and terms. BROWN HERB CO., 65 Murray St., New York City.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

DEATHS.

(Continued from page 1.)

where an operation was performed, and death followed. He was a son of the late Jacob Murren and is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary A. Smith, daughter of the late Francis Smith, of near Mt. Rock, and ten children, Raymond, Paul, Leo, Bernadette, Agnes, Regina, Catherine, Charles, Marie and Joseph, all at home. He is also survived by his mother, Mrs. Jacob Murren of near Mt. Rock, and the following brothers and sisters: Edward and James Murren of near McSherrystown, Joseph Murren and Mrs. Nathaniel Miller of near Mt. Rock, Mrs. Frank Klunk of McSherrystown, Mrs. Clarence Lawrence and Mrs. Augustus Shorb of Irishtown, Mrs. Vetus Smith of near Mt. Rock, and Miss Emma at home. He was a member of the Conewago and McSherrystown Beneficial Associations. The body was removed to his late home Wednesday morning with a high mass of requiem at Conewago Chapel at 9 o'clock, interment in Chapel Cemetery.

Harry Eldred died at the County Home Thursday morning of last week from tuberculosis. He was found dead early Thursday morning. He was aged 38 years. He leaves his mother, Mrs. Ada Weikert of Fairfield, a brother, Lee Eldred, and a sister, Miss Mazie Eldred, both of Gettysburg.

George Edgar Simpson, twin son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Simpson of York Springs, died Tuesday after two days illness of cholera infantum aged 11 months and 1 day. He is survived by his parents, his twin brother, John William Simpson, and his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Schaeffer of York Springs, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Simpson of Harrisburg. Funeral was Thursday, services by Rev. Glatfelter, interment in Sunny-side Cemetery, York Springs.

John Henry Hinkle, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hinkle of Menallen township, died at noon Thursday aged 2 months and 15 days. He leaves his parents and the following brothers and sisters, Lester, Lawrence, Aubrey, Naomi and Susan, all at home; also his grandparents. Funeral services at the house Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, interment at Mt. Tabor Cemetery, services by Rev. Charles Gardner.

Mrs. Anna Shank, widow of Moses Shank, who died 33 years ago, died Tuesday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Wadell, near Chambersburg, aged 89 years. She was a member of the Mennonite Church, and is survived by these children: Miss Harriet Shank, Mrs. Anna M. Shue, both of Mummansburg, J. W. and John H. Shank, both of Chambersburg, and Mrs. Joseph Wadell. Funeral was Friday, services and interment at Mennonite Church, north of Chambersburg.

BIG TASK FOR RED CROSS.

600 Woolen Sets to be Knitted for Winter in the Trenches.

Gettysburg Chapter of the Red Cross and the branches throughout the county have had a large request made of them for knitted articles for the soldiers. 600 sets of sweaters, mufflers, pairs of wristlets and pairs of socks. The following telegram brought the news:

Following Major Grayson Murphy's urgent appeal from France for knitted articles, as stated in a letter of yesterday, we ask your chapter to furnish its quota. Your allotment is six hundred each—sweaters, mufflers, pairs of wristlets, pairs of socks. Full instructions regarding wool and shipment follow. Every chapter has its chance to make good on this call for help. Kindly give full publicity including cable to all newspapers. Signed,

Albert W. Staub,
Director Atlantic Division
The cablegram of Major Murphy last Friday was:

Last winter broke record for cold and misery among people here. Inexpressible dread coming winter finding us without supplies to meet situation. Urge you on behalf of our soldiers and those of our allies who will suffer in their frozen trenches, and also thousands of French and Belgium refugees and repatriates being returned through Switzerland to France. Every one here looks to America. Begin shipping at once. 1,500,000 each of warm knitted woolen articles already requested. They must come before cold weather, and in view of shortage of fuel and other discomforts, they will be of incredible value in both military and civilian work.

(Signed), Murphy.
The Atlantic Division assumed one-third of the wants and made the allotment. The Gettysburg Chapter will make an equitable apportionment among the branches at an early date.

Draft Board at Work.

The local Draft Board have been busy day and night with the necessary work required in drafting men for the National Army. About forty young men have been examined each day beginning with August 16th. At the present time nearly 100 are being examined each day. Each day a half dozen or more are discharged because of physical disabilities. The Draft Board does not have 100 men who have been accepted. The larger number file exemptions. These exemptions have been accumulating until specific directions were received governing the same. A start was made on Thursday on this list who claimed exemptions and thirteen were refused. A full list of the drafted men will be published later, when work is further advanced.

Curtains to be Dropped.

The Town Council, the local Board of Health and the State Board of Health will likely get together and the town may thus be saved from being the goat, though unjustly and to its injury it has been given a publicity it did not deserve. The Council last week ordered injunction proceedings to oust the State Board of Health and reinstate the local Board. A declaration was soon made by the State authorities that the condition of the town was not as serious as supposed. This town was practically without sickness and was misrepresented in order to get an unusual sanitary clean-up for sake of the camp, which result should have been obtained without the unsavory publicity. The State Board proposes to get out and reinstate the local Board if pig pens and closet legislation is enacted. The Town Council refused to act without full specifications as to these wants for they do not propose to legislate out of existence the well-kept pig pen. It is proposed to order the abandonment of all surface closets along streets where lot owners have access to sewers.

The chances seem to be good that the curtains will be dropped shortly on this unnecessary performance.

Monument Damaged.

The Gen. Wells monument erected by the State of Vermont in rear of Round Top was found damaged last Saturday. The handsome bronze plate on front of base, giving in miniature a representation of Farnsworth's charge was damaged by having the legs of the horses broken off. The belief seems to be prevalent that a vandal did the act but it would be possible for a runaway team or a skidding car to have wrought the damage. The plate has been removed and sent to studio where originally made and its is thought the legs can be restored by welding process.

Barnes, Who Controls Wheat Supply

Men of whom the world had never heard in 1914 are assuming tasks today that mean much to the world. They are being taken from the factory and farm, from banking rooms and college faculties, because the nations at war realize the transcendent importance of making war to the utmost limit of their ability. That involves the extinction of any rights of the individual that come into conflict in the slightest degree with the necessities of his Government. It calls for the collateral development of armies in the field and of the organization at home to keep them there. It is efficiency applied to save the life of the nation.

One of the men of whom the world, but particularly America, has been hearing much is Herbert C. Hoover, by grace of Congress Food Administrator to more than 100,000,000 people. Another is Julius H. Barnes, his right-hand assistant in his most important undertaking. Hoover is Chairman of the new \$50,000,000 Wheat Corporation and Barnes is President. They propose to control absolutely the price of some seven hundred million bushels of wheat raised in this country. By doing so they hope to restore the five-cent loaf of bread, a five-cent loaf containing sixteen ounces.

Of Hoover, people have learned a great deal in recent months: of Barnes, few outside of Duluth ever heard until last week. They are similar in type, both of them vigorous, quick-thinking and hard-working young Americans who prospered in business until the chance came to do a larger work. It is not strange that the two men, totally unacquainted until Hoover summoned Barnes to Washington, have become the closest of friends in a few weeks. They live in the same house, work the same hours, which means all hours, and share the same ideals regarding the divine right of patriotism.

Julius H. Barnes is now 44 years old. He was born in Washington, but early moved to Duluth, where he went to work for a grain firm, which he finally absorbed. The firm is now known as the Barnes-Ames Company and it is owned by the Barnes-Ames Company. It was the largest exporter of wheat until Mr. Barnes was commandeered.

Not only was Barnes the country's biggest wheat exporter, he was recognized as the biggest man in the trade. When the war broke out a vast quantity of grain was held up all over the world and a great many vexatious problems were raised as to its disposition. The exporters formed the Northwestern Grain Association to act for all of them, and promptly hit upon Barnes to handle the delicate negotiations with Great Britain and the neutral Governments. When Hoover came to Washington to organize for the work which President Wilson proposed to intrust to him he appealed to a number of prominent grain men to suggest a man to handle wheat. Every one of them named Julius H. Barnes.

Barnes, a big broad-shouldered man, with more than a local reputation as an oarsman, was making money easily in Duluth when the call came to him. He closed out his business and volunteered. He had made enough money anyway, so that it mattered nothing to him that he was not to be paid for his work. He presented himself to his chief, was won to him immediately by his infectious enthusiasm, and remained to assume most of the work falling upon his department.

A small incident illustrates the earnestness with which Hoover and Barnes are working to win the war. Hoover struggled most of one day with representatives of the neutral countries and American shippers against the modification of the export embargo. He knew as well as any one else the needs of Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavia for supplies from this country, but he also knew, from his experience in Belgium, what quantities of supplies those nations had been enabled to release to Germany through the exports obtained from the United States. It was midnight before Hoover, having won his way, returned to the house.

Barnes, too, had been working, and they met to say good night. Tired and saddened, Hoover summed up his day's work in a sentence: "I couldn't let them have the stuff," he said. "Throughout all of their appeals one thought persisted with me—that every pound of cottonseed oil cake we let go through might easily mean the life of another American soldier."

The Wheat Corporation was organized too late to get control of any considerable part of the old crop. The unprecedented prices prevailing have cleaned up most of that. One of the huge flour mills, which used to turn out 40,000 barrels a day, is able to produce but 8,000 now for this reason. But it is planned to control the price and movement of all of the 1917 crop, and if necessary, the corporation will buy the entire crop at \$2 a bushel. It will open offices on the seventeenth floor of 42 Broadway, where Barnes will be in charge.

Hoover and Barnes could not accomplish much without co-operation, but they were assured of that at an important conference of grain men and millers at Washington last week. It is proposed to control prices and distribution from the wheat fields to the table. It will fall to the corporation to allot wheat or flour for shipment to Europe and to see to it that mills in various parts of the country receive their proportionate share of the grain. It may make money, too, for while it will receive only a nominal commission on wheat bought for the corporation and resold to millers or the Allies, it is not intended that neutral nations shall be allowed to buy at the same prices. The Wheat Corporation may some day pay the government a handsome cash dividend.

List of Jurors

Grand Jurors.

List of Grand Jurors drawn July 21, 1917, for the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be held at Gettysburg in and for the County of Adams the fourth Monday of August, 1917.

Asper, Andrew, laborer, Reading Twp.
Bream, John M., laborer, Biglerville Boro.
Cluck, Harvey, farmer, Menallen Twp.
Cashman, John, farmer, Menallen Twp.
Dougherty, John L., cigar packer, McSherrystown, 1st Ward.
Evans, Joseph, carpenter, Straban Twp.
Grove, John, farmer, Union Twp.
Harman, Andy, farmer, Huntingdon Twp.
Hospelhorn, Legrand John, farmer, Gettysburg, 1st Ward.
Keiser, Peter D., farmer, Mt. Pleasant Twp.
Markle, H. B., silk worker, Littlestown Boro.
Musser, William, laborer, Gettysburg 1st Ward.
Martin, William A., gent, Gettysburg, 2nd Ward.
Harry O. Miller, laborer, Huntingdon Twp.
McKinney, Robert L., cigar maker, McSherrystown, 2nd Ward.
Noel, I. C., farmer, Mt. Pleasant Twp.
Shealer, Daniel, teamster, Gettysburg 1st Ward.
Spangler, Peter, farmer, Huntingdon Twp.
Sponseller, Ray J., teacher, Hamilton Twp.
Sheffer, Stanley R., farmer, Hamilton Twp.
Tanger, Guy E., farmer, Huntingdon Twp.
Taylor, H. W., farmer, Butler Twp.
Waddle, Blaine, merchant, Fairfield Boro.
Weaner, J. O. G., laborer, Gettysburg, 1st Ward.

Petit Jurors.

List of Petit Jurors drawn July 21, 1917, for the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be held at Gettysburg in and for the County of Adams on the fourth Monday of August, A. D., 1917.

Anderson, W. O., dealer, Latimore Twp.
Baker, Samuel, farmer, Hamilton Twp.
Biggs, Wm. M., veterinarian, Gettysburg, 3rd Ward.
Bosserman, Amos, gent, East Berlin Boro.
Biehl, Josia, paper hanger, Littlestown Boro.
Reamer, Frank, farmer, Straban Twp.
Daughter, Martin, farmer, Menallen Twp.
Duncan, Henry, farmer, Berwick Twp.
Detter, W. W., laborer, Bendersville Boro.
Deardorff, Frank, contractor, Gettysburg, 3rd Ward.
Deardorff, David H., gent, Franklin Twp.
Fickle, James U., farmer, Latimore Twp.
Hoke, J. C., liveryman, Gettysburg, 3d Ward.
Hamilton, John B., superintendent, Gettysburg, 2nd Ward.
Hoover, John A., gent, East Berlin Boro.
Himes, Rolandus, barber, East Berlin Boro.
Johnson, Chas. W., merchant, Franklin Twp.
Kump, Geo. S., merchant, Littlestown Boro.
Kauffman, Martin, farmer, Reading Twp.
Lightner, Hanson W., farmer, Cumberland Twp.
Lawyer, Rufus, gent, Biglerville Boro.
Miller, L. H., merchant, Gettysburg, 1st Ward.
Mertz, Herman H., bookbinder, Gettysburg, 2nd Ward.
March, Geo. C., farmer, Butler Twp.
Neider, Harry J., cigarmaker, McSherrystown, 2nd Ward.
Oyer, George, farmer, Franklin Twp.
Plank, Emory H., farmer, Cumberland Twp.
Riley, Orville S., farmer, Straban Twp.
Rife, Isaac, farmer, Butler Twp.
Roberts, Arthur, farmer, Franklin Twp.
Strickhouser, Clayton, merchant, Mt. Joy Twp.
Snyder, Walter A., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.
Schriver, Geo. I., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.

Spangler, Geo. E., cigarmaker, Abbottstown Boro.
Solt, Calvin F., tailor, Gettysburg, 3d Ward.

Trostle, Geo. O., farmer, Latimore Twp.
White, Wert, gent, Reading Twp.
Wible, David, farmer, Cumberland Twp.

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

Office of County Commissioners of Adams County, Pa.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 19, 1917.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly, approved July 12, 1913, regulating Primary Elections, notice is hereby given to the Electors of Adams County, Pa., that on Wednesday, September 19, 1917, between the hours of 7:00 o'clock a. m. and 7:00 p. m., the fall primary will be held at the regular voting places in the respective districts of Adams county, Pa.

The various parties as provided for in said Act will nominate at said primary candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the election held November 6th, 1917.

Two (2) Justices of the Peace in each of the following districts: Fairfield, Gettysburg, and Huntingdon.

One (1) Justice of the Peace in each of the following districts: Biglerville, East Berlin, Freedom, Hamilton, McSherrystown, New Oxford, Tyrone, and York Springs.

One (1) Director of the Poor for the County of Adams.

One (1) Jury Commissioner for the County of Adams.

In the Borough and School District of Abbottstown. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of Arendtsville. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of Bendersville. One (1) Burgess, two (2) Councilmen for 2 years, one (1) Councilman for 4 years, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) High Constable, two (2) School Directors for 6 years.

In the Township and School District of Berwick. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of Biglerville. One (1) Burgess, four (4) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, two (2) Auditors, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, one (1) High Constable, one (1) School Director for 2 years, and one (1) School Director for 6 years.

In the Township and School District of Butler. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, three (3) Auditors, and one (1) School Director.

In the Township and School District of Cumberland. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, one (1) School Director for 6 years, and one (1) School Director for 4 years.

In the Township and School District of Conewago. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, one (1) School Director for 6 years, and one (1) School Director for 4 years.

In the Borough and School District of East Berlin. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of Fairfield. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, one (1) High Constable, one (1) School Director for 6 years and two (2) School Directors for 2 years.

In the Township and School District of Freedom. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Township and School District of Germany. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of Gettysburg. One (1) Burgess, two (2) Councilmen in First Ward, two (2) Councilmen in Second Ward, one (1) Councilman in Third Ward, three (3) Auditors, one (1) Tax Collector, three (3) Assessors, one in each ward, three (3) Judges of Elections, one in each ward, three (3) Inspectors of Elections, one in each ward, one (1) School Director, one (1) High Constable.

In the Township and School District of Hamilton. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director for 6 years, and one (1) School Director for 4 years.

In the Township and School District of Huntingdon. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, and one (1) Assistant Assessor in election district No. 2, three (3) Auditors, one for 6 years, one for 4 years, and one for 2 years,

one (1) Judge of Elections in Election District No. 1, and one (1) Judge of Elections in Election District No. 2, one (1) Inspector of Elections in Election District No. 1, and one Inspector of Elections in Election District No. 2, and one (1) School Director.

In the Township and School District of Highland. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, and one (1) Inspector of Elections and one (1) School Director.

In the Township and School District of Huntingdon. Two (2) Supervisors, one for 6 years and one for 2 years, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, and one (1) Assistant Assessor in Election District No. 2, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, and one (1) Inspector of Elections in Election District No. 1, and one (1) Judge of Elections and one (1) Inspector of Elections in Election District No. 2, and one (1) School Director for 6 years.

In the Township and School District of Latimore. One (1) Supervisor for 6 years, and one (1) Supervisor for 4 years, one (1) Tax Collector for 4 years, one (1) Auditor for 4 years, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Township and School District of Liberty. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor for 6 years, and one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of Littlestown. One (1) Burgess, four (4) Councilmen, two (2) Auditors, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Judge of Elections, and one (1) Inspector of Elections, and two (2) School Directors, one for 6 years, and one for 4 years.

In the Borough and School District of McSherrystown. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, two (2) Assessors, one in each ward, two (2) Auditors, one (1) Judge of Elections in each ward, one (1) Inspector of Elections in each ward, one (1) School Director.

In the Township and School District of Menallen. One (1) Supervisor for 6 years, and one (1) Supervisor for 2 years, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, and one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Township and School District of Mt. Joy. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, two (2) Auditors, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, one (1) School Director for 6 years, and one (1) School Director for 2 years.

In the Township and School District of New Oxford. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, two (2) Auditors, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, one (1) School Director for 6 years, and one (1) School Director for 2 years.

In the Township and School District of Pleasant. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, and one (1) Assistant Assessor for Election District No. 2, Adams county, Pa., fronting on the State Highway, leading from Gettysburg to Littlestown, at Two Taverns, adjoining lands of Chas. Trostle, Chas. Whorley, Henry Whorley, Samuel Whorley, Grace Lutheran Church, and others, containing 52 acres and 97 perches, more or less, improved with a story and half frame dwelling house, bank barn, hog pen, chicken house, wagon shed, well of water, good spring of water near the house, stream of running water through the farm, and a young orchard of peach and apple trees. This farm is one of the best in a good farming neighborhood, in excellent condition and should command the attention of buyers. The terms of sale will be 25 per cent. cash on the day of sale or a note in like amount and the balance on April 1st, 1918. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

EDWARD APPLER, Executor.
Gettysburg, Pa., No. 9.
J. L. WILLIAMS, Atty.
Gettysburg, Pa.
I. N. Lightner, Auct.

On Tuesday, the 28th day of August, 1917, the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Elmer I. Appler, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, the following: FARM situate in Mt. Joy township, Adams county, Pa., fronting on the State Highway, leading from Gettysburg to Littlestown, at Two Taverns, adjoining lands of Chas. Trostle, Chas. Whorley, Henry Whorley, Samuel Whorley, Grace Lutheran Church, and others, containing 52 acres and 97 perches, more or less, improved with a story and half frame dwelling house, bank barn, hog pen, chicken house, wagon shed, well of water, good spring of water near the house, stream of running water through the farm, and a young orchard of peach and apple trees. This farm is one of the best in a good farming neighborhood, in excellent condition and should command the attention of buyers. The terms of sale will be 25 per cent. cash on the day of sale or a note in like amount and the balance on April 1st, 1918. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

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J. L. WILLIAMS, Atty.
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I. N. Lightner, Auct.

G. W. Weaver & Son

Dry Goods Department Store

JUST RECEIVED...

New Taffeta Dresses

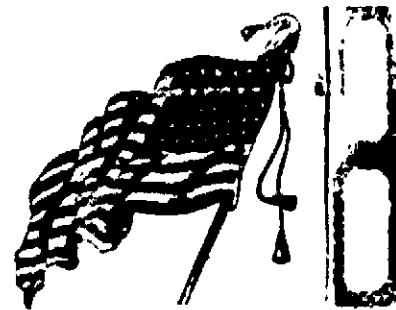
New Crepe De Chine Waists

The great demand we have had for Silk Dresses and Waists has compelled us to ask shipment of orders given marked for shipment "SEPTEMBER 1st"

OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE

GOES MERRILY ON

New Additions at Lowered Prices Daily



Gettysburg Compiler
Gettysburg, Pa.

WM. ANGE. McCLEAN, Editor

SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1917

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
SIMON P. MILLER,
Of Mt. Joy Township.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
P. P. EISENHART,
Of East Berlin.

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR.
A. J. GUISE,
of Butler Township.

TREASON AGAINST U. S.

The Treason May be Words as Well as Deeds.

Charles Stewart Davidson of New York in a letter to the Philadelphia Ledger has defined treason so clearly that it should be advantageous to every American in these times to understand what treason is and thereby the better to take care of those enemies of the country who would give aid and comfort to the enemy.

He says: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." (U. S. Cons., Art. III, Sec. 3).

The framers of the Constitution were desirous of guarding in every essential the rights of the individual. Accusation of treason as a convenient weapon of government was not unknown to them either in theory or experience. They therefore deemed it wise in relation to this particular crime against government—a crime which is characterized as the most serious crime known to the law—that it should be limited and defined in the fundamental law itself, and that in its definition it should affirmatively appear that nothing else and nothing less than that which they there defined should be held to constitute the offense. To this end they inserted in the definition the word "only," that no act save one which fell within the definition should be attempted to be included by assimilation, or as cognate.

The further phrase in this same section of this article of the Constitution provides that convictions for treason must be on the testimony of at least two witnesses to the same "overt act" (unless the charge be confessed in open court). The exact phrase is: "No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court."

But many persons misconceive the scope and significance of the word "act." An expression of opinion is fully as much an act as is a blow. Any exercise of either bodily or mental power constitutes "an act"—thoughts and words equally with deeds. So also the reverse—non-action when occasion demands the exertion of mental or bodily power—is equally "an act."

There is also popular misunderstanding of the meaning of the word "overt" when used in connection with the word "act." It is supposed by many to impart the idea of affirmative physical action, whereas its full significance is covered in law if the "act" be a thing (something, anything) which admits of direct evidence. When used in connection with the word "act" the extent of the limitation which the word "overt" imposes is merely to exclude "thoughts." For though a thought is an act, it is not an overt act. An overt act can, however, be as well words as deeds, or as well negative as affirmative in character; provided only that it be, as said above, a matter capable of being brought out by direct evidence of its having existed—that is, provided that it was a thing which had an outward manifestation at the time, as opposed, in sense, to matters which fall within the category of things which are merely intended, or are contemplated, or purposed. It must not be understood that mere words, however, approbative of the enemy, necessarily constitute treason. But it must be borne in mind that the uttering, orally or in writing, of words is an overt act and their utterance by a given individual may constitute the crime of treason. For example: A verbal or written statement of the Government's forces in a certain place, or of its intention, constitutes an overt act. If information which aids or encourages the enemy be conveyed by the statement and the statement be made by one who adheres to the enemy, this constitutes treason within the definition of the constitutional provision.

So also quite a general error exists

of the scope of the word "adhere." One who believes in a view, or an opinion, or is attached by linking or preference to an individual or nation, is properly designated in law as being one adhering to such view, or opinion, to such person or people. Adherence to the enemies of the United States represents, therefore, a state of mind, the mental attitude of an individual. But merely to be attached by linking to a nation which is at war with the United States does not constitute the crime of treason. One must be both mentally attached to such enemy and also give them aid or comfort. That combination of facts does constitute the crime, and ordinarily the mental attachment, the adherence to the enemy, will be deduced or presumed from the giving of the aid or comfort. It falls within those questions which are all swept up in the jury's verdict. Moreover, the word "and" in the phrase "giving them aid and comfort" is a disjunctive, not a conjunctive. Neither is it an instance of the use of a synonym. In legal documents rhetoric finds no place, and a value or shade of meaning is to be attributed to each word employed. The figure of speech, questionable even in colloquial writing or speaking, known as tautology finds no place in those most scrutinized of legal documents, constitutions. So that a less material assistance of the enemy than many might suppose to be embraced within the word "aid" would be sufficient to constitute "comfort" and to sustain the charge of treason. Direct aid, of course, is clearly within the clause. But anything which lends comfort to the enemy tends to aid him. The two words, used as they are in disjunctive conjunction, cover and are intended to cover any, every and all forms of assistance. The word "aid" covers assistance of a material nature; the word "comfort" covers assistance of a mental or spiritual nature. Anything whereby the enemy will be heartened in his conflict, encouraged either to make further opposition or in the opposition he may be making—whereby the task of the United States is made the greater or the longer or its warfare effort the more onerous—would be embraced within the meaning of the phrase. For knowingly to accomplish that result in any manner or by any method is, beyond peradventure, treason.

Adherence, as we have seen, may be deduced or presumed; indeed, must be in the event of a persistent course of conduct or of action, whether such latter be of deed or word. It is, as said above, a "conclusion of fact" to be found or established by the jury. With the "adherence" of a person charged with the crime of treason relegated to that category; with an understanding that an "overt act" may be deed or word; with a comprehension that "aid," as equally "comfort," may be rendered or supplied without any physical attributes being a necessary characteristic thereof, the consideration of the subject becomes simplified and the crime assumes a more extended relation to social existence than one would at first suppose. For example, a persisting series of speeches or written or printed articles or editorials conveying, when taken in the mass, information which might be reasonably deemed to be of assistance to the military endeavors of the enemy, or which by encouraging would tend to increase resistance, or by discouraging would tend to diminish the effective of the United States, would clearly be sufficient foundation for a finding both of adherence to the enemy and of the giving of aid and comfort. In other words, the cumulative effect of such a series of addresses or articles would, within the rules of law, be held to afford suitable foundation for a finding by a jury that the accused not only adhered to the enemy, but gave them aid and comfort. In simpler times—only a comparatively few years ago—when daily printing of information was unknown, when cables and wireless did not convey information to the four quarters of the world on the instant, such cases as, in view of modern conditions, might well arise to-day under the law of treason were naturally unknown. But we are concerned with to-day, not yesterday, and must expect modern acts to be adjudged in accord with modern conditions.

It behooves, therefore, that it be remembered by any one who may desire to play with death—to shave the confines of eternity without cutting his own throat through the blade of his wit slipping an inch too far; to injure this country yet not pay the penalty; to evade and avoid by subterfuge and pretense—it behooves that he remember:

First. That intent may be deduced from course of conduct and that one is presumed in law to intend the natural consequences of his acts.

Second. That adherence to the enemy is a phrase to denote a mental attitude on the part of the accused, and the jury may deduce its existence from a person's course of conduct and the jury's deduction will stand.

Third. That the utterance of either written or spoken words is as much an overt act as is a deed.

Fourth. That doing or saying or writing anything which tends to hearten or encourage the enemy, whether aimed against these United States or in form against any ally in war of these United States, is as much within the provision of the Constitution as would be the rendering of material physical aid to the common foe.

Fifth. That the test of modern conditions will be applied in determining whether the speaking or writing may be reasonably deemed to have afforded aid and comfort to the enemy, to have encouraged his resistance, to have heartened his effort.

And, finally, that there is sure to be a popular demand for the execution of traitors as soon as the lives of our men commence to be taken. For experience has shown that such a demand arises in every country under such circumstances, being urged as a matter of common prudence for the protection of the land, and it is hard to successfully show in every instance that it is not justified. Wherefore it may be that all of the admirers of autocracy may not be sav-

ed from the results of what cannot but be designated their own criminal folly.

New Taxes to be Imposed.

Collector of Internal Revenue, B. F. Davis, of Lancaster, Pa., has been instructed to inform the public that the revenue bill now pending before Congress will undoubtedly become effective as soon as enacted and the following taxes will be imposed:

A tax of \$2.10 on each proof gallon of distilled spirits in addition to the tax now imposed by existing law.

This tax will apply to all distilled spirits held by a retailer in excess of 50 gallons, or by any other person, corporation, partnership or association in any quantity.

A tax of 15 cents on each proof gallon of rectified spirits; an additional tax of \$1.50 on each barrel of beer; an additional tax of \$1.10 per gallon on still wines, cordials, etc., if fortified and contain more than 14 per cent alcohol, if not fortified an additional tax equal to the amount now imposed. All wine held for sale in excess of 25 gallons will be subject to the additional tax.

Prepared syrups or extracts for use in making soft drinks at soda fountains and bottling establishments, a tax of 3 cents to 12 cents a gallon according to sale price of same.

Unfermented grape juices, artificial mineral water, (not carbonated), soft drinks, ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop if sold by a manufacturer, producer, or importer of carbonic acid gas, 1 cent per gallon.

Natural mineral waters, or table waters, if sold by the producer, bottler or importer, in bottles or other closed containers for more than 10 per gallon, 1 cent tax per gallon.

Carbonic acid gas in drums or other containers if sold for the manufacture of soft drinks, 5 cents per pound.

Cigars in addition to the present tax of \$3.00 per thousand, from \$1.00 to \$7.00 according to retail price of same.

Cigarettes 75 cents additional per thousand. Tobacco and snuff 4 cents per pound additional. The additional tax on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and snuff to be imposed 10 days after enactment of Act.

Cigars in the hands of dealers in excess of 500, Tobacco and snuff in excess of 100 pounds, and cigarettes in excess of 1000 will be taxed at one-half the additional tax. An inventory of stock on hand must be taken by dealers on the day the Act is passed.

Cigarette papers 1 cent per 100 sheets; 2 cents per 100 tubes.

A tax of 3 per cent of amount paid for transportation of all freight, 1 cent for each 25 cents paid for express packages, 5 per cent of amount paid for fares by rail or water, including mileage books, and a like amount for seats, berths and state-rooms on parlor cars, sleeping cars and vessels, 5 per cent of amount paid for transportation of oil by pipe line.

5 cents for each telephone or telegraph dispatch, message or conversation for which a charge of 15 cents or more is made.

Motorcycles \$2.50 per year. Automobiles from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per year according to the listed retail price of same. Tax on automobile reduced 10 per cent for each 12 months elapsed since original sale, not to exceed 50 per cent. Automobiles used exclusively for business not taxable.

Power boats and motor boats subject to tax according to size of boat.

A tax of 2 per cent of the price at which sold on all tennis rackets, golf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, fishing rods and reels, billiard and pool tables, chess and checker boards, dice games, except children's games.

A tax of 2 per cent of sale price of all toilet articles, and proprietary medicines, and cameras.

Tax of 1 cent on each 10 cents or fraction thereof paid for admission to theaters, moving picture shows, and other places of amusement. Religious and educational societies and agricultural fairs not taxable.

A tax is imposed upon all bonds, deeds, documents, stock certificate and other instruments.

Parcel-post packages weighing more than 4 ounces, 1 cent for each 25 cents paid.

Additional tax on playing cards, 3 cents to 8 cents per pack.

Tax of 2 cents per pound on coffee, 5 cents per pound on tea, 5 cents per pound on manufactured cocoa and chocolate, one-half cent per pound on sugar, 1 cent to 2 cents per gallon on molasses. Coffee in excess of 200 pounds, tea in excess of 50 pounds, sugar in excess of 500 pounds, and molasses in excess of 50 gallons, in bands of retailers will be subject to above tax.

Increasing Wheat and Rye Acreage.

Pennsylvania farmers have been asked by the Federal Government to increase the acreage of wheat 14 per cent, and the acreage of rye 25 per cent, this fall in order to bring about the largest wheat and rye crops ever known next year.

Experts of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture are now at work throughout the State working with the farmers in arranging for larger wheat and rye acreage, but they have undertaken a systematic survey, which includes a study of soil and climate conditions of the various sections of the State where increases in acreage are advocated. It will not do to ask every county in the State to increase its wheat acreage or its rye acreage, but a systematic manner of establishing what sections are favorable for the crops desired and what can be profitably grown have led to a districting of the State into three zones.

The most practical plan as outlined by J. Aldus Herr, one of the Farm Advisers, calls for the division of the State into three zones. He says:

"The two lower tiers of counties across the State from east to west are well adapted to the growing of corn and wheat, in fact they are great wheat and corn districts. The farmers in these districts can make little change in their crop rotation and the acreage proportion should relatively remain the same. To change from corn to a larger acreage

of wheat would materially interfere with the established rotation on most farms in crop production and like-wise deplete the fertility of the soil.

"From the southern tier of counties north through the central part of the State, the altitude is greater and not so well adapted to the growing of corn. In this zone less corn might be grown and the acreage in wheat and rye increased, probably with profit. From the central zone, north to the New York State line, rye would be the more profitable crop as the soil is not well adapted to the growing of wheat on a profitable basis. The season in this section being shorter, if rye were sown, it would stand the winter better and not be injured so much as wheat by unfavorable weather conditions.

"We must find room for this acreage increase but it would be a serious mistake for any farmer to put good pasture land under the plow. This would curtail the production of milk and beef, which is now far below the normal production and demand. More interest should be taken throughout the State in the dairying and beef industries and the public must help the farmer to secure a profitable price for his products, in order to keep up the supply.

"Much could be accomplished in the way of larger production of all farm crops if the acreage now under cultivation on Pennsylvania farms would be given better preparation and more fertility. This will insure increased production at a less cost per bushel and in a short time the average yield records per acre in the State would take a big jump. The farmers must exercise much care that they do not go to extremes and that they act conservatively in their future farm operations.

"Well prepared land, ploughed early and cultivated frequently, the use of all the stable manure available, the addition of 16 per cent. acid phosphate and last but not least important, the use of well cleaned seed will bring bumper crops and results that will amply pay for the efforts expended.

"We must ask the farmers of the north to make wonderful increases in the rye acreage, the farmers of the central and southern sections to increase wheat acreage and the farmers of the southern tier of counties to insure a greater corn harvest next year."

Program for School of Methods.

The 17th annual session of the School of Methods for benefit of school teachers of Adams county, will be held in the High School, Gettysburg, August 27, 28 and 29.

The meeting will be under the direction of County Superintendent H. Milton Roth who has secured a corps of instructors of unusual merit. All persons who have been elected to schools in Adams county for the coming term and have had no experience in teaching, are invited to attend these meetings as well as other teachers, student-teachers, directors, and others interested in the public schools. The instruction will be practical and helpful in conducting a school.

Registration of certificates, required by the school code, will take place any of the three days at the High School building.

The list of instructors for the session include Miss Mary R. Harris of Shippensburg; Mrs. H. C. Fetteroli of Harrisburg; Miss Alma G. Rice of Chicago; Miss Clara A. Myers of Kutztown; Miss S. Helen Cunningham of Fairfield; Mr. Jack London of New York.

PROGRAM.

Monday, August 27, to A. M.: Opening Exercises: Geography, Miss Myers; Reading, Miss Harris.

Tuesday, August 28, 9.30 A. M.: Arithmetic, Miss Rice; Paper Cutting, Pose Drawing, Animal Sketching, etc. Mrs. Fetteroli. 1.30 P. M. Story Illustrating, Object Drawing, Booklet Making, etc. Mrs. Fetteroli.

Wednesday, August 29, 9.30: Language Methods, Miss Cunningham; Palmer Penmanship, Mr. London. 1.30 P. M. Palmer Penmanship, Mr. London.

Recent Property Sales in County.

Adam Kimmel has purchased the Peter Markle farm, containing 90 acres, at Round Hill, at private terms.

J. H. Stover of Hanover, purchased the Samuel Jacobs property in East Berlin at public sale for \$2105.

J. Ziegler of East Berlin formerly owned by J. A. Wheeler, containing 66 acres in Reading township, and will occupy the same next spring. George E. and Henry Sprenkle, Executors of the will of Elizabeth Sprenkle, sold at public sale the farm containing 175 acres and 108 perches with good improvements along the Big Conewago Creek in Reading township to Anna Markle, wife of J. D. Markle, one of the heirs of Hanover, for \$8,110 per acre.

The farms of the late John and Elizabeth Hoover were sold recently, the 106 acre farm going to Jacob R. Hoover at \$8 per acre, and the 124 acre farm to three sisters, Mary Sevilla and Elizabeth Hoover, at \$65.50 per acre.

John Miller has sold his 15 acre farm in Butler township to Latimer J. Becker of York for \$2250. Possession April 1, 1918.

The 55 acre farm of Jacob and Rebecca Smith, situated near Bermudian was bought by William Anderson at \$3511.

The farm of the late Jesse Bupp, situated in Hamilton township, containing 30 acres was sold to Roy Mundorf of Hanover at \$3430. The wood lot was bought by A. H. Rodgers for \$175.

Seright Chronister on last Saturday bought the 72 acre farm of the estate of the late John Chronister in Reading township at \$3890.

The 37 acre farm of the late Annie B. Trimmer estate, near York Springs, was bought Saturday by Edward Moorehead at \$2605.

P. C. Smith, Esq., has sold the 110 acre farm at the Germany school house in Reading township to Chas. Rickrode for \$5000.

C. E. Pearson of York Springs has sold one of his new homes to Wm.

E. Howe of Huntington township who occupies it next spring.

The farms of the late John and Elizabeth Hoover, in Hamilton and Reading townships, were sold on Saturday, the 106 acre farm going to Jacob R. Hoover at \$8 per acre, and the 124 acre farm to three sisters, Mary, Sevilla and Elizabeth Hoover at \$65.50 per acre.

The 55 acre farm of Jacob Smith, near Bermudian, was bought by William Anderson, for \$3511.

William Feeser of near Littlestown has bought of Howard Diehl his farm situated at Black's school house for \$2900.

Spicy Correspondence.

The correspondence between the State Board of Health and the local Board of Health shows how the latter have fully discharged their duties and that the action of the State Board in stepping in here was to a very large extent arbitrary.

July 25, 1917.

Dr. Henry Stewart,

Secretary, Board of Health,

Gettysburg, Pa.

Dear Doctor:—

I have before me a special sanitary report made by the Chief Inspector of the Department of Health after his inspection with you on Thursday, and have a preliminary report from the Chief of the Division of Public Service, who has been in touch with you and has gone over local conditions in the borough hotels, eating houses, and soft drink places.

The insanitary conditions of Gettysburg are a menace to the health of your citizens, a menace to the health of many visitors; and a menace to those who are now in training for service in the federal army.

It is the duty of your Board and of your Council to do your bit and place Gettysburg in the most sanitary condition it is possible to place it in. Your town will have to be made so clean that it will no longer be a civic eyecore and a menace to public health. You will have to require the cutting of weeds, the removal of rubbish and dirt, the draining of foul pools; you will have to require your stables cleaned once a week during the fly season and have the manure taken out of the town. You will be required to empty every privy vault which is filled to within a foot of the surface of the ground; and you will have to abate every surface privy in the borough.

Unless this Department can be satisfied within two weeks time that your Board is handling the situation in this drastic way and continuing the elimination of all nuisances detrimental to health and all piggeries such as the gross nuisance back of the Gettysburg Hotel, I will be obliged, as Commissioner of Health to set aside your Board, and to take charge of the borough and do the work at the expense of the borough treasury.

I dislike to forward such a communication but the time is unusual, the menace is great and quick results must be obtained.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL G. DIXON.

Reply.

July 27, 1917

The Commissioner of Health,

Harrisburg, Pa.

Sir:—

I am directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst. and to represent to you * * *

Gettysburg is not the foul blot on the face of the earth apparently portrayed to you by the Chief Medical Inspector of the Department and its morbidity record of the past ten years, which is available to you, bears us out in this statement.

In the nine years preceding 1916, we averaged five and one-third cases of typhoid fever per year, at least 50 per cent of which were imported cases, and to-day, there is not a case of quarantinable disease in the Borough. In 1916, we had an epidemic of 23 cases handed to us from the city of Harrisburg.

Gettysburg to-day is in infinitely more danger from the proximity of the army camp, than the army camp is from Gettysburg—for who can estimate the far reaching effects of the venereal diseases which will inevitably spread in our community—further—there has been located on the side of the camp toward the town—as far from the camp as pos-

sible—and as near the built-up portion of the town as it could possibly be placed—a corral capable of accommodating hundreds of horses.

We are utterly at a loss to understand the evident tenor of Dr. Royer's report to you—for he left the meeting of the Board expressing himself as satisfied with the steps we planned, except as will be mentioned, and satisfied to await the result of a trial of the mooted methods.

We admit that there were unsanitary places in the Borough, the worst were at the time of Dr. Royer's visit under notice to abate—were in process of abatement, and have been abated—others are being abated just as rapidly as the necessarily tedious process of civil law will permit.

Our difficulties of sanitation are not confined to our own shortcomings. From early Saturday morning, July 21st—until the morning of July 24th—there lay in this Borough a pool of gallons of urine, slopped around a sewer man-hole, by men of the U. S. Army—notwithstanding our insistent efforts to have same abated.

For over a month the full time of the Secretary—including evenings and Sunday—has been given to the enforcement of the special regulations submitted to you with our letter of May 3rd, and commended by you in your letter of May 5th.

Acting on Dr. Royer's suggestion, Council has provided us with funds to place on duty a full time inspector, who has been at work since Monday morning, July 23rd—we have concluded eight prosecutions under Borough Ordinance—and have one pending under the Public Service Act.

We are meeting every one of your requirements, except as follows:

PRIVY CLOSETS:—Surface closets are permitted by the law of the Borough, and pit closets, unless water tight, are prohibited. This Board believes that a surface closet can be kept in just as sanitary a condition as a pit closet, and is bending every effort to see that they are so kept.

During the time of your occupation of this Borough in 1913, and the months of preparation preceding that occupation, this type of closet was not questioned—when the number of visitors actually in Gettysburg rendered them far more dangerous, if so.

Setting aside the merits of the case, a matter of opinion, labor conditions at this time make it absolutely impracticable effectually to put into operation, for months to come, a regulation abolishing a type of closet in very general use.

STATED REMOVAL OF MANURE:—In our past experience—for a number of reasons—it has proved impossible to secure a stated weekly removal of manure. In drafting our special regulations above referred to, we believed we had met the condition of over accumulation of manure by the restrictions we placed upon its care. To the few cases in which that result is not brought about, we will give special attention during the months to come—but we know a stated weekly removal is not enforceable.

WEEDS, RUBBISH AND DIRT:—Until July 10th, we were not aware of any law or regulation which placed such matters in the class of "nuisances, dangerous to the public health." Dr. Royer advised us of a decision to that effect, and we are still awaiting his promised citation on same—on receipt of which we will be glad to put it into force.

The Board refers with pardonable pride to the fact that before and since the establishment of the Department of Health it has never failed, as your records will bear us out, to meet promptly and energetically every duty imposed upon it by circumstances, or your requirements irrespective of considerations of cost, within or beyond the means of the Borough.

In view of the foregoing facts, if it be your will to brand our Borough as "without an existing or efficient Board of Health" or a borough without a single case of quarantinable disease, as a "menace to the lives and health of people living outside the corporate limit" thereof, we presume we must bow to your pleasure.

Very respectfully,
HENRY STEWART,

Secretary.



The Telephone Welcome

Courtesy is politeness mixed with kindness; and a welcome to the telephone caller is the "glad hand" of your voice, which stretches out over the metal and the miles and invites the same cordiality in return.

The genial "good morning," the "thank you," and the "please" go far toward getting the fullest measure of efficiency and effectiveness out of our telephone service.

Courtesy is the first requisite of successful business dealings by telephone. You yourself have ample evidence.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania
F. W. Stahlheber, Local Manager
York, Pa.

Tired Blood

That which is lacking in vitality, debilitated, weak and thin, cannot possibly give proper nourishment and strength—it must be purified, built up and vitalized by **MOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.**

Western Maryland Ry.

EFFECTIVE MAY 14, 1917.

Subject to change without notice.

8.50 a. m. Daily except Sunday, for Hanover, York and intermediate points.

10.57 a. m. Daily for Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hancock, Cumberland, Pittsburgh, Chicago and the West, also Elkins and intermediate points.

6.16 p. m. Daily, for Hanover, Baltimore and intermediate stations.

7.01 p. m. Daily except Sunday, for Hagerstown and intermediate stations.

S. ENNES, C. F. STEWART, Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Coughs

Kill If You Let Them.

Instead kill your Cough with DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY. It heals Irritated Throat and Lungs. Thousands in last 40 years benefited by

Dr. King's New Discovery

Money Back If It Fails. All Druggists 50c. and \$1.00

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED

Sufferers with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatoid Arthritis or Gout, no matter how severe your case is, write for my FREE book, Frederick Dugdale, M. D., Dept. M. S., 373 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

"HAIR-ROPE" ends GRAY HAIR. Restores Natural Color in few applications. Not a quick dye which gives a weird, streaked, unnatural look, but acts so naturally, gradually, no one suspects. No oil or grease. Does not stain scalp. Stops Dandruff, itching Scalp, Falling Hair. Leaves Hair soft, wavy, fluffy. No complaints—45 years sale. Will please you. Does the work right. No samples. Sent prepaid for \$1.00. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J. "ROUGH ON KATS" ends Rats, Mice, Bugs, etc.

CAN YOU TALK TEMPERANCE?

If you can sell Insurance for the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY and earn \$100 to \$500 per month as special or General Agent in your county. Experience not necessary. The only Life Insurance Institution that does not insure the Drinker. PROMOTION and PERMANENT POSITION to acceptable men that make good. John D. Knapp, Sec'y, 90 William St., New York.

WILSON'S REMEDY

EFFICIENT IN BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, GRIPPE, STUBBORN COUGHS, ETC.

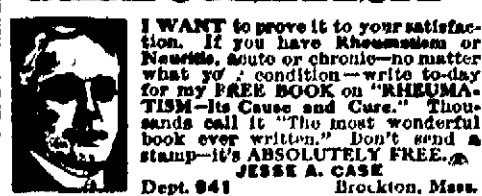
From a Minister in New York: "I was severely ill with lung trouble. My attention was directed to the Wilson Remedy which I used with splendid effect."

From a lady in Michigan: "I had been 'indicted' just 43 or 44 years ago and I had me from ending my days with consumption. There would be no use of so many people dying with consumption if they could be persuaded to try Wilson's Remedy."

If you are suffering from ANY lung or throat trouble it is your duty to investigate. Send for free full information to: Wilson's Remedy, Westwood, N. J.

Clean White Rags wanted at this office. 5cts. per pound.

"URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM"



I WANT to prove it to your satisfaction. If you have Rheumatism or Gout, no matter how severe your case is, write today for my FREE BOOK on "RHEUMATISM—its Cause and Cure." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." Don't send a stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE. A. J. JESSE, A. CASE, Dept. 641, BROCKTON, MASS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR COUNTRY HOMES

30 Volt Storage Battery outfit, including Engine, Dynamo, Switch-board and battery capacity for a weeks light on one day charge, \$150.00. Expert house wiring and artistic lighting fixtures. Write or telephone for prices.

W. M. E. ZIEGLER, Electrical Contractor, United Phone 63 Z Gettysburg, Pa.

Don't suffer longer with RHEUMATISM

No matter how chronic or how helpless you think your case may be, you can get quick and permanent relief by taking nature's remedy, "SEVEN BARKS." Get at the root of the disease, and drive the uric acid and all other poisons out of your system for good. "SEVEN BARKS" has been doing this successfully for the past 43 years. Price 50 cents per bottle at all druggists or from the proprietor, LYMAN BROWN, 68 Murray St., New York, N. Y.

DUFF'S Molasses

In sealed sanitary cans. Finest for table use and baking. Ask your grocer for it. Send postal card for booklet of Prize Recipes to P. DUFF & SONS, 920 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Coliath, the Giant of Gath, who "morning and evening for forty days" defied the armies of Israel (I Samuel xviii) and was slain by David, was "six cubits and a span" in height. Taking the cubit at twenty-one inches would make him ten and one-half feet high.

Tit For Tat. He—These biscuits are not like those which mother used to make. She—Of course they are not. These are intended to be eaten, not talked about.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Quick Growing Cress. It is said that cress is the quickest growing of plants. Under perfect conditions it may be made to flower and seed within eight days of planting.

His Trouble. Grimby—Does Brown understand the purchasing power of a dollar? Blinks—Yes. What troubles him is the purchasing power of his wife!

Some men prefer any load of infamy, however heavy, to any pressure of taxation, however light.—Sydney Smith.

Millais' "Trust Me"

A lady and gentleman were standing before a picture by Millais called "Trust Me." In which an elderly squire confronts his daughter, who holds a letter behind her back.

The picture admits of more explanations than one, for Mr. Millais had that rare faculty of putting blended expressions into his faces which puzzle us, as the expressions of real faces do.

But the one this gentleman was overheard giving his companion is as new, we are bound to say, to the painter as to our readers. "You see," he said, "she is not a letter in her hand which she is keeping back from the man in the red coat. Well, he is the postman and has just given her the letter. I suppose it's from abroad. She hasn't the money to pay the postage, so she says, 'Trust me.'"

The explanation was given with perfect gravity and in apparent good faith.—London Mail.

Grand Opera In 1680.

The following excerpt from Burney's "History of Music," published in 1776, describing the first performance of the opera "Bernice" in 1680, indicates that "there is nothing new under the sun," even in sumptuous staging of music dramas.

"There were choruses of 100 virgins, 100 soldiers, 100 horsemen in iron armor, forty cornets on horses, six trumpeters on horseback, six drummers, six ensigns, six great flutes, six minstrels playing on Turkish flutes and six others on octave flutes, six pages, three sergeants, six cymbalists, twelve huntsmen, twelve grooms, six coachmen for trumpeters, six others for the procession, two lions led by two Turks, two elephants led by two others. Bernice's triumphal car drawn by four horses, six other cars, with prisoners and spoils drawn by twelve horses, and six coaches for the procession."

Advice In Securing Riches.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser, America's one time lumber king, who died a multimillionaire, once gave the following rules on how to get rich: "Make up your mind to work at something really worthy of work and work hard. The surest way to make money is to save money and to use what you have. Don't be afraid of long hours or constant attention to your work. Work can be made a joy, an economy, a pleasure, if you combine an object worth while with the determined ambition to win. Any young man can get rich, can succeed, if he saves, if he has a definite and honest purpose and is so filled with the purpose that work ceases to be a hardship and becomes a privilege."

Philadelphia's Big Clock.

The center of the dial of the clock on Philadelphia's city hall tower is 361 feet 1 1/2 inches from the ground level. The length of the minute hand is 16 feet 8 inches. The weight of the hand is 225 pounds. The weight of the dial frame with glass is five and one-half tons. The clock is equipped with a pneumatically operated thermostat for controlling an electric governor provided to protect it from extremes of temperature. The steel pendulums are inclosed in cast iron cases to protect them from magnetic influences.—Philadelphia Press.

The Length of Revolutions.

For its sake and significance the Russian revolution was one of the quickest and least sanguinary on record. Six days practically saw the end of it, whereas more than three years elapsed between the storming of the Bastille and the proclamation of the French republic. It took six days of barricade fighting in 1830 to persuade Charles X. to abdicate, but Louis Philippe fled in 1848 after only two, though the subsequent state of siege lasted four months.

England was ten years in establishing a commonwealth, and five weeks sufficed to convince James II. that French soil was healthier for him than English. The Italian wars of liberation occupied most of 1800, and the insurrection in which the Greeks deposed King Otto in 1832 was over in fourteen days. The quickest revolution on record was that of Portugal in 1910, which was over in a day.—London Observer.

How the Horsefly Bites.

When a horsefly alights on a horse he walks around looking for a tender spot, and this he finds with his hairy feelers. Then he cuts a hole with the scissors on each side of his central tubular tongue.

An ordinary lead pencil cannot be sharpened to a point without sharpening the lead. So it is with the tubular end of this tongue-like extension of the horsefly, says the Popular Science Monthly. Nature has provided it with barbed, piercing "derrick ropes." The fly inserts these sharp points into the horse and then pulls back on them. The barbs hold, and the fly's tongue is forced down into the horse's flesh. But if the hole has already been made then it is not necessary for these elaborate tools to be taken from the sheath in which they are placed within the tongue or proboscis. The blood is sucked up by the tongue in practically the same way as by other forms of flies.

Inequality of Punishment by Fine.

An anomaly in our jurisprudence, limited, however, to the administration of criminal law, is the evil of allowing the purchase of immunity from punishment, writes Franklin Taylor in Case and Comment. A penalty is imposed with the alternative of paying a fine. The rich man pays and goes free. The poor man is imprisoned for not having the money. And even among those who can afford to thus purchase immunity the result is most unfair, because the punishment, instead of being commensurate with the degree of the offense, meets its severity according to the size of the defendant's pocketbook. To one man the amount is of no consequence, is not even a punishment. To another, because of his lowly position, a similar amount may mean weeks of toil, hardship, privation and suffering to himself and his dependents.

China and the Tartars.

The Manchu Tartars, who conquered the early Chinese, have left the impress of their former manner of life upon many styles seen today in Chinese fashions of clothing. For instance, the official coats, as seen in China at the present time, are made with very peculiar sleeves, shaped like a horse's leg and ending in what is an unmistakable hoof, completely covering the hand.

These are known as horseshoe sleeves. This is owing to the intense love of the early Tartars for horses, from whom they were practically inseparable during their generations of wild wandering before settling down in China proper. The old tale is also said to have been worn in imitation of the horse's tail and also as a useful halter to tie about the horse when the Tartar curled up beside his beloved dumb friend for a sleep.

Walrus of Alaska.

The Alaska walrus are enormous. The average one is as big as an ox, and it often weighs more than a ton. A walrus was recently killed by some whalers near Point Barrow, whose head weighed eighty pounds, and skin including flippers, 500 pounds. That animal had a girth of fourteen feet and its weight was over 2,000 pounds. The skin was from half an inch to three inches in thickness, and the blubber weighed 500 pounds.

Lava Is Slow to Cool.

Peasants on the slopes of Mount Aetna can still boil water over the lava that flowed from the volcano during the eruption of 1910. Lava, according to Walter Woodburn Hyde of the University of Pennsylvania, writing in the Geographical Review, often reaches a temperature of 2,000 degrees F.

Even the ancient poets recorded the tenacity with which lava retains its heat, and Borelli, describing the great eruption of 1693, says the lava took eight years to cool. It is related that steam was still rising in 1830 from lava ejected in 1787. And this is not astonishing when we remember that the stream of molten lava which reached the sea at Catania on that occasion was at least 600 yards in breadth, forty feet deep and contained 3,532,000,000 cubic feet. It banked up against the walls of Catania, which were sixty feet high, until it flowed over the top and destroyed a large part of the city. The huge promontory that acts like a breakwater to the harbor is the remains of that stream of lava that flowed into the sea.

Wireless In War.

There are several forms of wireless equipment used in warfare, and under favorable conditions a range of from 150 to 200 miles is possible with one of them. The most portable "station," however, is the cavalry type, which weighs 640 pounds and is carried about in equal proportions by four horses. Its range is not a wide one. It works over a distance of from twenty-five to thirty miles. The engine and dynamo are mounted on opposite sides of a rigid saddle on the first horse, together with four gallons of petrol and a quart of lubricating oil, tools, spare parts and a telescopic driving shaft. The second horse carries the transformer—which changes the current to a lighter or lower voltage—in a wooden case and in another wooden case the receiver, while the third horse carries the masts, which in some cases are in sections and in others are made on a telescopic principle. The fourth horse carries halyards, stays and the aerial wires, which are wound round drums and pack away in a fiber case.—Pearson's Weekly.

Throwing Heat Overboard.

On all seagoing steamers the steam is condensed by sea water pumped

through the surface condensers. This circulating water is then discharged overboard. In the process of condensation the cooling water taken in at temperatures varying from 32 degrees to 88 degrees F., according to climatic and other conditions, is raised to temperatures varying from 80 to 120 degrees and then discharged. This great loss of heat is practically unavoidable. Even on comparatively small steamers hundreds of tons of heated water are pumped overboard daily. This constitutes one of the greatest heat losses in the operation of steam machinery, although sometimes a portion of the warm water is used for scrubbing decks and for bath water on passenger ships.

Matter and Force.

There is no such thing as a loss of matter or force. The so-called "conservation" of matter and force was demonstrated years ago by Joule and other scientists. When, for instance, a thing "burns up," as we say, the substances that give out the light and heat are changed, not destroyed. The wood or whatever the substance happens to be becomes ashes and gas, and if we could gather up all the products of the burning we should find that they had not lost a particle of their weight and that the form of them only was changed. The eternity of matter was a teaching of the old Greek philosophers, or of some of them at least, and the modern teaching of the conservation or indestructibility of the stuff of the universe would seem to corroborate the ancient idea.

Cash Value of Success.

"While I do not think that success is measured by money," says a writer in the American Magazine, "an estimate of success cannot be dissociated from the cash value that is put on our work. It is the only factor of happiness that, granting material necessities, has to be reckoned in dollars."

"Success is a variant, and it is impossible to state it in a money limit. I know that the \$5,000 that is my father's salary as United States attorney brings with it to him a recognition of his ability that the same salary made in another way would not have. I know that the small checks I sometimes receive for my own work bring a glow that really isn't in the checks."

Bells Not In Favor.

Greek monks are called to prayer in a fashion of their own. Bells are not regarded with too much favor in the Levant. The fact that they are an innovation borrowed, albeit in the tenth century, from schismatic Venice makes the orthodox doubt their appeal, while the Turks object to them even more strongly lest they disturb wandering spirits, says the National Geographic Magazine. For all ordinary purposes the monks use in their stead a hanging wooden plank or sometimes a smaller metal bar of which the necessary concomitant is a stout mallet.

Artesian Wells.

For over 1,000 years the Chinese have obtained water through means of artesian wells. One of the most famous wells in existence is that at Grenelle, on the outskirts of Paris, where the water is brought from a depth of 1,798 feet. A well in Pesh was sunk to the depth of 3,100 feet in the seventies.

PROF. FAKEM THE NATURALIST



YOU NEVER CAN TELL. by F.R. Paul



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The Owner's Unexpected Return

Did He See a Ghost?

By PAULINE D. EDWARDS

"The Society For Psychical Research is doing some good work lately," said Gilbert to his friend Slade as they sat beside the open fire. "I believe the time will come when it will show a scientific relation between mortality and immortality."

"I do not believe in ghosts," said John Slade emphatically.

Daniel Gilbert drew his chair nearer to the crackling blaze.

"I never believed in ghosts—until last year," he said quietly.

"What happened last year?" Slade's tone was skeptical.

"I saw a ghost."

"Where had you been dining?" laughed Slade.

"I hadn't dined at all. I came down to the Elms quite unexpectedly. I wanted to look up some papers that I knew to be in the library. The house had been closed all summer, and at this time even the caretaker was away for a few days."

"My plan was to dine at the village inn, go up to the Elms, spend the evening searching for the papers, sleep in my old room and take the next train to town after breakfast. My train was several hours late, and when we arrived in Elmsville the inn was shut up for the night. If you are acquainted with our village bouffaire you will understand that I neither love nor money nor 'land long syndrome' would open his doors to a guest after midnight. So it was a dinnerless tramp up to the house."

"It was nearly 1 o'clock when I entered the house, and I was surprised to find the iron gates of the drive wide open. To it was another my drive."

"It was a dark night. The stars shone brightly, and a young moon threw a thin silver veil of light in the open spaces. As I came in sight of the house I stopped still in my tracks."

"You may not believe me, John, but my house was a blaze of light from basement to cupola, and from behind the lighted windows came the strains of an orchestra, while forms floated to and fro in swaying rhythm to the waltz melody."

"As I stood rooted to the spot the church clock in the village struck once, and as if by magic the music ceased and all motion stopped behind the thin curtains. An instant later every light in the house died out as if extinguished by some mighty breath. I ran up the steps and fitted my key in the great lock. It yielded, and the heavy door swung outward to my touch."

"I threw a ray of light about the great entrance hall and reached for the button to switch on the electric lights. The button clicked without response. Again and again I tried, but in vain."

"A search of the drawing room and library revealed the same condition. The current was shut off and probably had been since the departure of the caretaker."

"I lighted the large oil lamp on the library table. It was an easy matter to dig out the documents I wanted and store them into my leather bag. As I set the bag on the floor I saw

lying on the Turkish rug a white rose, fresh and fragrant, as if just plucked.

"This was no earthly blossom I decided as I laid it before me on the table. And then I had another shock, for almost under my hand and in the very spot on which I had placed my bag when entering the room was a small lace handkerchief. Across one corner was embroidered in tiny letters a girl's name."

Gilbert blew a cloud of smoke that obscured his face. John Slade leaned forward in his chair.

"And the name—the girl's name?" he asked quickly.

"Viola—just Viola," said Gilbert dreamily.

"That is not all of the story," said Slade impatiently. "Go on, old man."

"No; that is not all. I turned to the mantelpiece and leaned my head against the high shelf, trying to solve the mystery of my house, for to my knowledge no woman save the caretaker, an old black mammy, had darkened—or shall I say brightened?—my doors for several years."

"When I turned back to the table the handkerchief was gone."

"With hardly a thought as to whether I was seeking shadow or substance I thrust the rose in my pocket, and, snapping on my pocket electric, I hastened into the hall. There was a gleam of white in the distance, and I pursued it. It flicked around a corner and disappeared up a small spiral stair case that led to the second floor."

"When I reached the top of the stairs the bit of white became a woman's graceful form, with some ethereal garment of filmy stuff floating behind her. And as I followed I seemed to be walking among violets."

"Down the grand staircase she vanished, this time with little clicking heels on the polished floor. I held her steadily in my ray of light and was after her like a flash. We crossed the drawing room, and then she disappeared through the paneled door that leads into the west gallery—you know that long, glass inclosed gallery that my father used as a winter parlor? She flew down the length, and I hoped to catch her at the end, but at the door leading into the gardens she turned her face toward me for one instant, and, by Jove, John, she was the loveliest girl I ever laid eyes upon—and you know I don't care for women."

"Just a glimpse of her beauty, and the door opened and closed sharply, leaving me alone in the west gallery. I was tired out by the exciting adventure of the night and too wide awake to sleep, so I went back to the library, got my bag, put out the light and left the house. I spent the night sitting on a bench in the railroad station, and it is needless to say that I took the first train to town."

"And that is all?" asked Slade after a little silence.

"Isn't it enough?"

"You didn't search the house, make any effort to discover whether the intruder was soot or human—didn't you do anything?"

"Nary thing. I went abroad the following week and at times forgot the incident. A few days ago it came back to me, and so I invited you down to spend this night with me at the Elms."

"Why this particular night?" demanded Slade suspiciously.

"Because it's the anniversary of my adventure with Viola," replied Gilbert coolly. "I want a witness to further demonstrations, you know."

John Slade sank back into the shadows of his chair and smoked thoughtfully. Once he burst into a reminiscent chuckle.

"I suspect you have lost your heart to this Viola, as you call her. Was she so lovely?"

"She was perfect," said Gilbert sin-

cerely. "Her hair was that dusky black that frames the face mistily, you know; her eyes were almost golden; her brows fine and black like her hair; but her coloring, her features, her form—oh, I say, Slade, I can't get her face out of my mind!"

Slade lighted a fresh cigar. "I must tell you an incident of the same sort that happened to a friend of mine," he said solemnly, "and it may serve to throw light on your own affair."

"Out with it," said Gilbert, briefly. "It's only 10 o'clock now. You have till midnight, John."

"This man owned a grand old place in the country, but he was a bachelor and never looked at it."

"There was a young cousin of the man's, a girl who was a beauty and a toast. Never mind her name. She was married and changed it for another. This girl was up to all sorts of mischief and pranks and carried a lot of scattered-minded young folk with her in many a harmless escapade."

"She conceived the idea of giving a ball in the old mansion of her cousin. Now, I have not the slightest doubt that the man would have gladly consented to turn the house over for such a magnificent ball if they asked him. But, not of course half the fun lay in the clandestine proceedings!"

"And so one night when the moon was young and the aged caretaker off on leave, several great automobiles rolled quietly up the long avenue, and the man, his sons and his friends and their guests in clamorous trooped through a side entrance and made their way to the great ballroom on the second floor."

"The ball had been planned in some way or other, and when the electric lights were turned on the blaze and the polished floor shined forth an inviting glow. The orchestra they had brought with them began to play, and the young people unpacked refreshments and danced in while the young people danced and between dances watched the grand old house lighted from top to bottom by Laura's."

"Laura!" shouted Gilbert, but Slade interrupted:

"Hold on there, Danah! I didn't mean to make a slip! The house was lighted up and the dancing was going on and everything was going along finely when suddenly a messenger appeared among them. The station agent from the depot, who had known of the merry-making, came to say that the owner had arrived at the station and was on his way to the house. He had jumped on his wheel and sped with the message."

"They worked fast and without judgment. One bright soul cut the electric light wires and plunged the house in total darkness. Before a search could be made for candles and escape made the front door was opened and the intruders heard footsteps below stairs. After awhile the library door opened, and all was silent."

"By aid of matches and the station master's kerosene lantern the party reached the ground floor and by stealth left the house. That was all part of the fun, don't you know. And then, just as they were going to leave, one of the girls discovered she had lost her pet handkerchief and was sure she had left it in the library. She recovered it, although she would not say how, and she was quite breathless when she climbed into the motor. And that is all."

Daniel Gilbert arose to his full height and laid his pipe on the mantel. "And that was Laura, who got up the party and everything. I shall bless your wife all her days, John. If she will introduce me to my ghost girl—Viola—Viola who?"

"Viola Blair. She happens to be vis-

iting Laura now. I hardly think you'll find her in the west gallery tonight, Dan."

Gilbert pulled a time table from his pocket and looked at his watch. "She is quite free!" he asked abruptly.

Slade yawned and stretched his long arms luxuriously. "She was—er—until—we always thought she had met her fate just a year ago tonight. She has never been quite the same since. I can't say any more."

"There's a train to town at 11:05. We'll take it. You and Laura owe me something, John."

"We'll pay it with compound interest. That will be Viola!" said Slade, grasping his friend's outstretched hand.

Too Bad.

Jinks—Could you borrow a thousand at the bank on your character? Binks—Impossible! I keep hens, and the banker lives next door to me!—St. Louis Republic.

Optimistic.

Cheerful Undertaker—Beautiful day for the funeral, sir; just enough breeze to stir the plumes. Now jump in, sir, please.—London Tatler.

She Did.

"Jack proposed to me while turning the music for me at the piano." "Ah, I see! You played right into his hands."—London Answers.

Literal Explanation.

"How did the dog come to bite you?" "Because he could run faster than I could."—Baltimore American.

SEE HERE!

Do You Want Your Kidneys Examined On?

Kidney troubles are getting more common every day. Government health bureau figures say deaths from this cause are 72 per cent more than 20 years ago.

Anybody who suffers constant backache, who feels blue, nervous and irritable; who has dizzy spells, headache and urinary disorders should suspect kidney weakness. Overworked kidneys must have a rest. Take things easier; live more carefully. Take a good kidney remedy to build the kidneys up again.

But be sure to get Doan's Kidney used, the best recommended of all kidney pills, now in use all over the civilized world. Don't experiment with your kidneys. Thousands have already tested Doan's. You have their experience to go by. Plenty of cases right here in Gettysburg. Here's one:

G. W. Bowers, carpenter, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and have found that they do me more good than any other kidney remedy. One of the younger members of my family had weak kidneys and Doan's Kidney Pills cured her. I advise anyone who has kidney complaint to try Doan's."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Bowers recommends. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Luther J. Minter and family, residing along the New Chester and Huntstown road were driving on the highway on their way to visit Mrs. Minter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wolf, when they reached the Swift Run Hill Mr. Minter noticed a damaged truck by the side of the road. He took his family from the vehicle and started to lead his horse down the incline past the truck and over the bridge. Just as he got upon the bridge an automobile loaded with soldiers crashed into the rear of the vehicle causing the horse to plunge. Mr. Minter was knocked down and the horse, in breaking away, trod on him and dragged the buggy over his body. His face and head were cut and he received numerous bruises. The buggy was wrecked.

Many Sufferers from nasal catarrh say they get splendid results by using an atomizer. For their benefit we prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Though it is liquid it is in all respects like the healing, helpful, pain-allaying Cream Balm that the public has been familiar with for years. No cocaine nor other dangerous drug in it. The soothing spray is a remedy that relieves at once. All druggists 75c, including tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., New York.

Wm. T. Deardoff has bought the Weidner home in Reading township near Hampton for \$300.

CORRECT ENGLISH HOW TO USE IT

Josephine Truck Baker, Editor

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

For Progressive Men and Women, Business and Professional; Club-Women, Teachers, Students, Ministers, Doctors, Lawyers, Stenographers, and for all who wish to Speak and Write Correct English.

PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS Your Every-Day Vocabulary How to Enlarge It Words, Their Meanings and Their Uses

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Correct English For the Beginner Correct English For the Advanced Pupil

Should and Will: How to Use Them Should and Would: How to Use Them

Sample Copy 10c. Subscription Price \$2.00 a Year. EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

Please mention this paper. Josephine Truck Baker's Standard Magazine and Books are recommended by this paper.

Mrs. Beamer, wife of ex-County Commissioner Noah R. Beamer, of Arendtsville, sustained a fractured hip, and abrasions on one leg when she made a misstep and fell down a flight of stairs at the home of her son-in-law, Philip Hartzell, Monday afternoon.

Granulated Sore Eyes Cured.

"For twenty years I suffered from a bad case of granulated sore eyes, says Martin Boyd of Henrietta, Ky. 'In February, 1903, a gentleman asked me to try Chamberlain's Salve. I bought one box and used about two-thirds of it and my eyes have not given me any trouble since.' This salve is for sale by Tre People's Drug Store.

Advertisement.

At the public sale of the estate of the late William Brown, East Berlin, one of the farm lots containing 7 acres was bought by Contractor Oliver Myers at \$130 per acre. The other lot of 1 acre and 51 perches was bought by Geo. L. Butt for \$280.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Advertisement.

The P. O. S. of A. camp of Arendtsville will win the \$10 prize given to the county camp getting the most new members. Their gain was 31. H. W. Taylor of the same camp received the \$5 prize for getting the most new members during the year.

Make a note now to get Ely's Cream Balm if you are troubled with nasal catarrh, hay fever or cold in the head. It is purifying and soothing to the sensitive membrane that lines the air-passages. It is made to overcome the disease, not fool the patient by a short, deceptive relief. There is no cocaine nor mercury in it. Do not be talked into taking a substitute for Ely's Cream Balm. All druggists sell it. Price 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Advertisement.

Mrs. Emory R. Wolf and family, who were spending several months at Abbottstown with Mrs. Charles Wolf, have gone to Youngstown, O., where they will locate for the future. Mr. Wolf is employed by a large furniture firm in Youngstown.

Ask Anyone Who Has Used It.

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask anyone who has used it.

Advertisement.

The 42 acre farm of the late C. J. Bosserman, in Reading township, was bought by Wilbert Bosserman, one of the sons, last Saturday at public sale for \$3400.

Stomach and Liver Troubles.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

Advertisement.

Rafael Myers, son of Mrs. P. H. Myers of York Springs, has enlisted in the Quartermaster's Department of the U. S. Army and has been assigned to the Gettysburg camp. Mr. Myers has been appointed a clerk and will rank as sergeant.

Chronic Constipation.

It is by no means an easy matter to cure this disease, but it can be done in most instances by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and complying with the plain printed directions that accompany each package.

Advertisement.

The Adam Bubb farm of 56 acres situated in Hamilton township which was put up at public sale, was withdrawn at a bid of \$3540.

One way to relieve habitual constipation is to take regularly a mild laxative. Doan's Regulax are recommended for this purpose. 30c. a box at all drug stores.

Advertisement.

Earl R. Hartzel, son of Mrs. Annie Hartzel of Fairfield, enlisted in the Hospital Corps as an ambulance driver and was assigned to duty at Columbus, Ohio.

Itching piles provoke profanity but profanity won't remove them. Doan's Ointment is recommended for itching, bleeding or protruding piles. 60c. at any drug store.

Advertisement.

The million dollar ice making plant for General Pershing's army in France has been completed by the York Manufacturing Company and the men who will erect it overseas are receiving commissions as United States Army officers. The enlisted employees of the York Manufacturing Company, will number 120, and they receive pay from the United States Government in addition to the wages paid them by the corporation. In addition to the enlisted men 125 laborers will be taken to France to aid in erecting the plant.

What is Best for Indigestion

Mr. A. Robinson of Drumquoin, Ontario, has been troubled for years with indigestion, and recommends Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets as "the best medicine I ever used." If troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They are certain to prove beneficial. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price 25 cents. Samples free at The People's Drug Store.

Advertisement.

Samuel Ziegler last week sold his 43 acre farm in Hamilton township to E. E. Jacobs of Abbottstown at \$4300.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Advertisement.

P. W. Grube of Straban township lost a valuable cow from blood poisoning recently. It is supposed that it was bitten by a snake while in pasture.

For carache, toothache, pains, burns, scalds, sore throat, try Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil, a splendid remedy for emergencies.

Advertisement.

Miss Lavina Dock, of near Graefenburg, who has for some months been among the crowd of suffragette pickets at the White House, was one of the six who were given a 30 days workhouse sentence in Washington Friday.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Advertisement.

Rev. W. J. Byrd, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Gettysburg Pa., has made application for a commission as chaplain in Company E, 24th Regiment, with which he served at the time of the Spanish-American War.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best onics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

All Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Advertisement.

Stella, the eight year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hemler, of Centerville, was bitten in the cheek by an old family horse, receiving a gash that required nine stitches to close. She was bandaging the horse some feed when it suddenly bit her.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Advertisement.

The farm containing 18 acres and known as the Lerew homestead along the Hanover and East Berlin turnpike in Hamilton township, has been sold by John W. Lerew to Washington Hoover. Possession April 1.

Lookout for hot days—Cholera Infantum. Don't worry—use Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup, 25cts. Sample free.

Advertisement.

Hesson's Department Store at Taneytown was entered by burglars on Thursday evening and merchandise amounting to over \$200 as well as a small quantity of money was stolen. No clue was left as to the way they effected an entrance.

Most disfiguring skin eruptions, scrofula, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters as a cleansing blood tonic, is well recommended. \$1.25 at all stores.

Advertisement.

Charles Glass, chief engineer of the Hummelstown electric plant, and a former resident of York Springs, made a grewsome find on Monday when he went to clean out the race which operates the plant, and fished out the body of Jerzasi Ewazcio, a Harrisburg lad, who was drowned in the Swatara Creek Saturday.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Advertisement.

Lloyd Kuhn of Hamilton township is suffering with a number of bruises the result of being in an accident caused by a collision between the bicycle he was riding and an automobile at Hanover. His bicycle was totally wrecked.

Summer Complaint.

During the hot weather of the summer months some member of almost every family is likely to be troubled with an unnatural looseness of the bowels, and it is of the greatest importance that this be treated promptly, which can only be done when the medicine is kept at hand. Mrs. F. F. Scott, Scottsville, N. Y., states, "I first used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as five years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of summer complaint and was suffering intense pain. One dose relieved me. Other members of my family have since used it with like results."

Advertisement.

A bold thief entered the poultry house of J. R. Lischy on Friday night between nine and ten o'clock and stole forty young chickens. Mr. Lischy hearing the dog barking went out to investigate and found the chicken house door open and the fowls gone.

Hot weather. Little clothing. Plenty of water inside and out. Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup. Babies don't get sick.

Advertisement.